

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDUCATORS FIRM FOR CABINET POST FREE OF ALLIANCES

**Chicago Conference Will Oppose Tacking Welfare to Proposed Government Department**

**Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner, Pleads for Enlightenment Through Schools**

By MARJORIE SHULER  
CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—"Teachers of the Nation are not in favor of religious training as an extra activity of the public school system. Neither are they opposed to it. We are in the 'show me' attitude." This was the statement of Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the National Education Association, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor today, at the formal opening of the annual convention of the department of superintendence of the association. She added:

"We intend to give those interested an opportunity to see what an organization like ours can do. We would like to see what can be done to bring out the highest type of ethical instruction for children. Those with ideas to present along this line will be heard at a meeting devoted solely to this subject on the evening of June 28. We will have shown our interest in the proposed educational policy by a public service on the steps of the Capitol that afternoon as the very first item on our convention program."

The first part of the program will be devoted to educational accomplishments, leading up to a mass meeting on the evening of July 3, at which Samuel Gompers has been asked to speak for Labor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the women of the world, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, for Congress, and John Henry MacCracken for the universities.

**Miss Williams' Views**  
The present convention of the department of superintendence will pass a ringing declaration in favor of a federal department of education, free from welfare or any other agency, in the opinion of Miss Charl O. Williams, legislative secretary for the National Education Association, who said today:

Who can define welfare. Rather than have a combination of education and welfare in a federal department, our association has told Congress that we

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## Active in Department of Superintendence Conference at Chicago



## EXCLUSION CLAUSE AROUSES JAPANESE

**Success of American Enterprises in Far East Endangered by the Measure, It Is Said**

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Feb. 25.—The passage of the Japanese immigration exclusion clause by Congress in the United States will endanger the success of every American philanthropic and missionary enterprise in Japan and seriously affect American business here, declare leading Japanese. Japan is thoroughly aroused over the issue.

It is noteworthy that the most pro-American Japanese, such as Viscount Kaneko and Baron Sakatani, are bitter in their denunciation of the measure. Heretofore they have always acted as pacifiers when anti-American sentiment has been stirred in Japan.

The successive blows from which Japan is suffering probably accentuate the wound the bill has caused to Japanese pride. The earthquake, followed by a high rate loan, is now capped by an attempt on the part of some Americans specifically to exclude Japanese through legislation.

Apparently the proponents of the measure forget that its passage will not only harm Japan, but also American interests in Japan, which in turn would affect California adversely.

## Food Fund Is Good Peace Investment, He Tells New Englanders — Says Soldiers Back Plan

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25 (Special)—"Practical instruction about their everyday work, to take up everyday problems and give them information about the machinery on which they are working," is the program of the textile school in the Pawtuxet Valley which is being established class by class through the co-operation of the Federal vocational-training officials, the state board for vocational education and local school authorities.

Classes have been started in Centreville, Natick and Riverpoint and the teachers are all practical millmen, having been obtained through the co-operation of the B. B. & B. Knight Company, Inc., which has plants at these points. Carding, spinning, weaving, cloth calculation, and design are the courses in the program. Of the work under way Benjamin T. Leiland, superintendent of trade and industrial education in Rhode Island, says:

Through the assistance of the West Warwick school committee and B. B. & B. Knight, Inc., we were able to put these courses on the curriculum. B. B. & B. Knight, Inc., helped us to obtain practical mill men for teachers. One of the Knight plants, the Royal Mills at Riverpoint, is a sort of textile school at night; classes are taken there and given instruction about the various textile machinery.

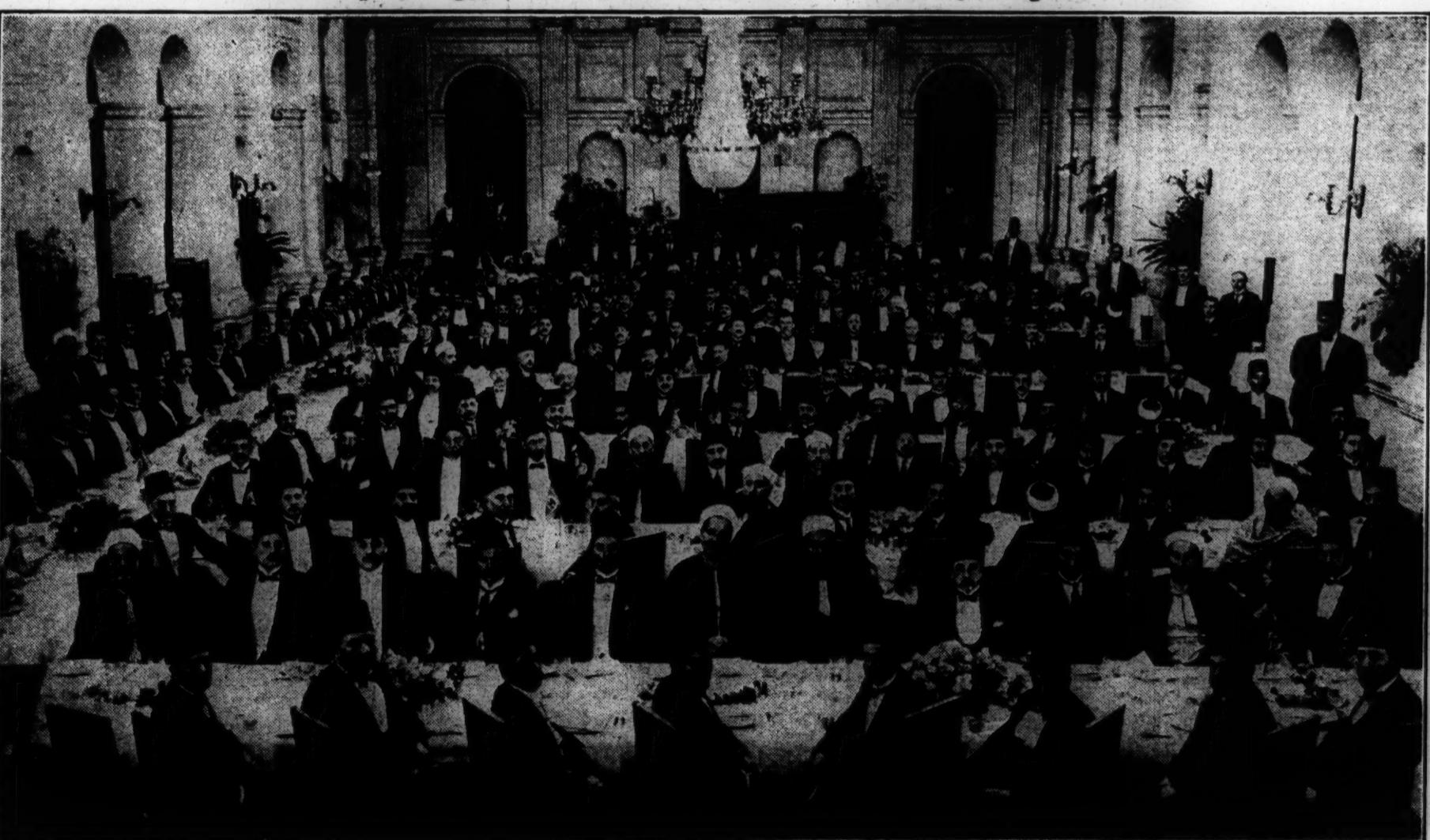
It is the plan that through these classes the mill operatives will be given an opportunity to improve their efficiency and to get themselves in line for better positions. It is the practice of the mills to promote men from the ranks. The majority of the superintendents and overseers are men who came up from the ranks.

John F. Deering, superintendent of schools at West Warwick, is cooperating in the work of maintaining these classes. Henry F. Sisson, superintendent of the Royal and Valley Queen Mills; J. L. Harring, head of the Natick Mill, and John A. Crossland, superintendent of the Centreville Mill, are also helping to make these courses a success.

**REJECT BIDS ON CHICAGO BONDS**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 25—All bids on \$5,000,000 City of Chicago sanitary district bonds were rejected. Highest bid was \$5,75 by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Gathering of Egyptian Notables at Cairo in Honor of Zaghlul Pasha



The New Premier, Who Has Achieved a Notable Victory in the Recent Elections, Is the Eighth Figure from the Left at the Head Table

## FARMERS DEMAND QUICK PASSAGE OF BOULDER BILL

### Exodus From Imperial Valley Predicted If Swing-Johnson Measure Is Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 25.—With soil as rich as that in the Valley of the Nile, and water in abundance from the Colorado River flowing in a great network of irrigation ditches, the continued prosperity as well as the future development of the Imperial Valley are considered here wholly dependent upon swift passage by Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill.

Recognizing this fact, farmers of the valley are demanding absolute assurance that the Boulder Canyon project will become a reality as speedily as possible, and for this reason frown upon anything which promises to delay the bill being reported out of committee and coming directly before Congress.

This tendency of Imperial Valley farmers to favor quick action on the bill, which is so vital to their future as well as that of a large part of the southwest, was noted by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who visited this region and talked with many of the men on their farms. C. C. Jenkins, manager and secretary of the Imperial County Farm Bureau, summed up the views expressed by farmers upon this subject when he said:

#### American Canal Wanted

The people of Imperial Valley who realize the absolute necessity to the southwest of the Boulder Canyon project have done all in their power to present their case fairly and squarely to Congress. Already heavily taxed for the maintenance of canals in Mexico under the present system of bringing American water for Americans through a foreign country, they have gone to great expense to plead their cause, the justice of which should be obvious to anyone who is unbiased.

Nothing but the politics of the power interests, who would harness the Colorado for their own financial gain rather than the good of the people to whom the river belongs, menace this righteous legislation. It is the hope of this enemy of both the farmer and the best interests of the southwest, who delayed the bill, and if possible to prevent its coming up before the present Congress.

Farmers of Imperial Valley cannot afford to see their honest efforts to present this bill go to waste. If it is delayed too long in committee, there can be no assurance that congressional action will be certain this year. It is proper that Congress should have an opportunity to weigh the merits of this great project, as well as the costs. If any can be found that are not inspired by the self-seeking interests of the power trust. But the committee has before it already all the necessary facts. We know out here, and the committee in Washington knows who the enemies of this bill are, and the selfish reasons for their hostility. Nothing but delay could be gained by submerging them before the committee.

The farmers of Imperial Valley don't want vengeance upon their enemies—they want the flood protection and certainty of water supply which the Boulder Canyon dam and the all-American canal alone can furnish them. If definite action is not taken on the Swing-Johnson bill by the present Congress, there will be little hope of the bill passing for two years. This would mean that the work of the people of Imperial Valley would have to be done over again in presenting the date of the first performance for March 10.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Turco-German Trade Treaty in Prospect

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25  
**TURCO-GERMAN** conference, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and friendship, begins tomorrow in Ankara. Germany is represented by Herr Freytag, German Minister at Ankara.

## ZAGHLULIST PARTY SWEEPS COUNTRY

### Premier Gains Practically Every Seat in Egyptian Elections—Noted Men Return

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Feb. 25—Both the houses of the first Egyptian Parliament are now complete, Saturday's elections having returned 74 elected senators, while 48 nominated were appointed by decree issued yesterday evening. The elections did not prove of much interest, resulting as was universally expected in the Zaghlulist Party obtaining practically every seat, the few successful candidates who did not stand as Zaghlulists being neutrals, who, when the Senate meets, are not likely to constitute any sort of effective opposition.

The list of those nominated affords more interest, since it shows that Saad Pasha Zaghlul has been contented with the certain majority which the elections afforded and has not insisted, as it was thought he might do, on nomination of a large number of his sworn supporters, some of whom might not be entirely acceptable to the King. The list of nominees contains only a few names whose presence could be interpreted as a reward for faithful party service.

Most of the nominated senators are men, who, while they have been more or less prominent in various spheres of public life, have not been particularly conspicuous as political partisans, while quite a large number own allegiance to no political party, but are merely persons of influence in palace circles. Analysis of the list shows the presence of nine ex-ministers, eight Christians of whom five were Coptics, two being clergymen, three of Syrian origin, the latter representing various wealthy Syrian communities in Egypt, and one Jew.

Other interesting features are the inclusion of four senior army officers, three distinguished literary men and five Moslem religious dignitaries, headed by Nakeeb-el-Ashraf, head of the community of Muhammadan religious aristocrats, who claims descent from the prophet. Commerce is represented by the managing director of the Banque Misr, the sole Egyptian banking institution. Ahmed Ziwar Pasha, Egyptian Minister at Rome, is appointed president of the Senate. The general opinion is that the choice of the nominated senators has been well made, and the list fairly represents the country's varied communities and interests.

The stage is now fully set for the ringing up of the curtain on the hitherto unplayed drama of Egyptian constitutional Government. It is expected that today or tomorrow will see the issue of a royal decree fixing the date of the first performance for March 10.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## MR. MCLEAN'S 'LOAN' OF \$100,000 TO FALL REBUTTED BY BANKS

Washington Publisher Had No Such Sum in December, 1921, Bankers Tell Senators

President's Secretary Testifies He Urged Mr. Fall to Give Full Details of Leases

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the resumption of the Senate Committee's open hearings into the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny oil deals today, officials of three banks in which Edward B. McLean has accounts, presented papers showing that during December, 1921, when the \$100,000 loan was reputed to have been made by the Washington publisher to Albert B. Fall, Mr. McLean had no such sum of money on deposit, nor had he drawn on any of the banks for as much as \$50,000. Mr. McLean has testified that the loan was returned in uncashed checks.

C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, also took the stand and detailed his visits with Mr. McLean and Mr. Fall during the last week of December and the first two weeks of January at Palm Beach, Fla. He declared he had advised the former Secretary of the Interior to "tell all."

Mr. Slemp said he frequently took luncheon and dinner with the McLeans, whom he had known for some time. As Mr. Fall and his family took their meals with the McLeans during their stay in Palm Beach he saw them many times. He said, however, that there was little discussion of the oil investigation and that he knew nothing more than appeared in the newspaper.

Senator Walsh's Visit

Aside from seeing Mr. McLean at his house, Mr. Slemp said he met him casually on the golf links and elsewhere. He could not remember when he heard of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, coming to Palm Beach to take Mr. McLean's testimony, but though he must have read it in a newspaper. However, Mr. McLean met him on the day that Mr. Walsh arrived and spoke to him about the matter. Mr. Slemp testified that he urged him to tell everything. He did this, he said, not because he knew much about the affair, but as his public duty.

On the Sunday night following Mr. Slemp was dining at the McLeans, and was told by Mr. McLean that he had intended going to Bermuda but had decided to stay and give information to the committee. Mr. Slemp had commended this course.

He said that he had been as surprised as everyone else by the turn of affairs when Mr. Fall and Mr. McLean had reversed their testimony regarding the \$100,000 loan. He had not reported any thing on the subject to the White House because he felt that it was not his affair. He was not acting for anyone in Florida, he asserted, and did not wish it to be understood that he was on a political or any other mission, his sole purpose being recreation.

In reply to a question by Mr. Walsh, he replied that he did not consider it his duty to inform the President of the United States of what was going on. He believed that the committee was entirely capable of taking care of the matter and he thought he had better keep out of it.

He said he was Mr. Fall only a few times while he was in Palm Beach, always at the McLeans'. He spent a great deal of time with W. A. Glasgow, an attorney from Philadelphia. He was under the impression that Mr. Fall had tried to employ Mr. Glasgow as counsel, but that Glasgow had refused to act for him.

Mr. Slemp testified that he had called to see the McLeans only once since returning to Washington, it being merely a courtesy call.

H. Foster Bain, Director of Mines, was recalled by the committee, was asked to intercede what he meant in the letter he had written from San Francisco to Mr. Fall, telling him of objections of the lease to the Doheny interests and difficulties that were being made and proposing that he reconsider his refusal to ask an opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and get him to put in writing what he understood was the verbal favorable opinion of the Attorney-General.

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## AMERICA'S GREENHOUSE FLORA GROW WILD IN PARTS OF AFRICA

Heaths, Sold in Pots in United States, Cover Ground, Says Arboretum Official—Gorgeous Blooms Revealed

Ericas, or heaths, which the florists sell in pots in the United States, fairly carpet the ground in some parts of the African Continent, according to E. H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum, who lectured this afternoon on "The Flowers of South Africa," at Horticultural Hall, where the landscape architects are holding their free exhibition.

Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect of the Boston Park Department, introduced Mr. Wilson and said that the purpose of the lecture was to raise money for the Jackson Dawson Memorial Fund. Mr. Dawson was for many years superintendent of the Arnold Arboretum and one of America's most famous plant propagators. The fund will be used for a medal to be awarded by the trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to encourage the propagation of new woody plants.

Mr. Wilson, who showed many remarkable lantern slides, said that the coloring of the South African flowers is exceedingly vivid, which statement was verified by the pictures. Great numbers of gorgeous blooms which are to be seen only in greenhouses in America grow wild in the warm climate of South Africa.

The most beautiful of these African flowers shown by Mr. Wilson was the

umbellatum, another lily-like plant which is grown in pots in northern climates, is found growing wild in the South African swamps, filling these desolate places with beauty, Mr. Wilson explained.

Mr. Wilson made one trip to the central part of Africa and visited the Victoria Falls. He was interested to find the gladiolus primulinus flourishing there, although bathed almost perpetually in spray from the falls. This is the species of gladiolus which has been crossed with European species to give the primulinus hybrids, now very popular among gladiolus growers everywhere.

There are fully 500 species of the Ericas, which some persons mistakenly call heather. The real heather is a European plant, but these heathers or Ericas of South Africa are closely allied to it, and have much the same flavor.

Amaryllis belladonna, a magnificent lily-like plant, often grown in American greenhouses, is a native plant of South Africa, and usually appears in great abundance after a fire has swept over the open country. The scarlet geranium is another South African plant which grows wild and which is very common. The farmers consider it indicates good soil, while the Watsonia, which also flourishes in great numbers, is supposed to mark rather poor soil.

Curiously enough there are no cacti on the South African continent, but the Euphorbias take their place, and are quite as attractive. Agapanthus

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; temperatures moderate; snow possible; cold; moderate northeast winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow; temperatures moderate; change in winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; temperatures moderate; change in winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Much cloudiness and occasional rains or snows; rising temperature Monday and near normal thereafter.

### OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

(a. m.) Standard time, 75th meridian)				
Albany	4	Kansas City	18	
Atlantic City	26	Memphis	14	
Boston	22	Montreal	14	
Calgary	30	New Haven	14	
Charleston	44	New York	24	
Chicago	22	Philadelphia	19	
Des Moines	22	Portland, Me.	20	
Eastport	16	Portland, Ore.	20	
Gaithersburg	48	San Francisco	52	
Helena	32	St. Paul	19	
Jacksonville	54	Washington	30	

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:59 p. m.; Tuesday 3:24 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow

WYAC (Boston) 12:01, "Financial Report"; 12:15, King Chapel service sermon by Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy.

First Parish (Unitarian) of Milton: 1 to 2 and 4 to 5 concert; 5, "The Day in Pictures"; 6, "Tropic," 8, band concert.

WGI (Medford Hillsdale) 12—music,

farm markets; 3, Amrad Women's Club; 5, market; 10, police report.

12:45, talk, "Our Friends"; 12, music.

WBZ (Springfield) 11:55, market; 7,

"The Art of Investment"; world market survey; 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies."

4:45, concert; 8:30, "Forecasts of Motion Pictures"; 11:45, market.

9, concert by Boston Choral Society.

10:30, orchestra; 11:16, talk by Mrs. Leslie Carter, star in "Stella Dallas" at Tremont Temple.

12:45, talk by Dr. Edward L. Parker, chief probation officer of Middlesex County.

12:45, "Care of the Condition and Con-

dition of Prisoners in Penal Institutions," by Michael J. Crowley, super-

intendent of police; "Prosecution of the Criminal and Safeguarding of His Constitutional Rights," by K. R. Keating, district attorney of Middlesex County.

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## MUNICH TO STAGE TRIAL FOR TREASON

Charges Against Adolf Hitler and General von Ludendorff to Be Heard Shortly

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Now that General von Hindenburg, in a letter to the press, has expressed his unwillingness to come to the assistance of General von Ludendorff on the ground that he cannot interfere in the court proceedings, the last hope of the Nationalists that the trial against Adolf Hitler and General von Ludendorff might be postponed is rapidly waning. Thus, in all probability, the trial against the two ringleaders of the unsuccessful rising of Nov. 8 will commence tomorrow morning before the People's Court at Munich.

Besides General von Ludendorff and Herr Hitler, there are still eight other defendants, one being Herr Pöhlner, who, as the irony of fate would have it, is himself a prominent official in one of the Munich courts and at one time head of the Munich police. All 10 defendants are charged with having arrested cabinet members, with having declared the Reich Government overthrown, and with having divided up cabinet posts in Bavaria and in the Reich among themselves. Herr Hitler, it will be remembered, appointed himself president of the Reich, while General von Ludendorff made himself commander-in-chief of the German army.

The trial, it is anticipated, will last about a fortnight. Some 150 witnesses are to be heard, among whom are Dr. Gustav von Kahr and General von Losow. Only 60 of the 200 representatives of the German and foreign press, who applied for admission, received cards. Since the trials takes place in Munich, the seat of the movement which was at the back of the attempted coup d'état, almost anything is liable to happen during its course. In order to guard the court proceedings against disturbances from outside, the building of the former Cadet School was selected for the trial, which can easily be watched from all sides owing to its unique location.

The police, moreover, have taken all precautions to preserve order. All political meetings in the so-called beer cellars in the vicinity of the Cadet School have been strictly forbidden. It was in such a beer cellar that Herr Hitler with the assistance of General von Ludendorff, staged his insurrection on the night of Nov. 8 and which was, as many people will have it, betrayed by Dr. von Kahr.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE DROPS 25 STUDENTS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 25.—According to reports issued from the office of the dean of Williams College, 25 men have been dropped from that institution for unsatisfactory scholarship. The men dropped were almost every case those who were unsuccessful in their examinations during the first part of this month. In addition to these, two men resigned from college of their own accord.

## Music in Boston

### Heifetz

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon Jascha Heifetz, assisted by Isidor Achiron, pianist, and the Bachen's "Kreuzspiel," Saint-Saëns' "Rondo Capriccioso," Bach's air on the G string, a Nocturne of Sibelius, and lighter pieces by Rameau, Joseph Achiron, Hubay and Wieniawsky.

Since last appearing here Mr. Heifetz has heard and answered the call of the public and the critics. The Boston travel advertisements promise, he has had his horizon enlarged. Something of the warmth of the contemplative lands where nobody but the cool hurried has entered into him. Of course he never was so glacial, except in aspect, as he has been represented. The fire that the critics try to project by violent motions of the body has been pressed through his tone. His manner yesterday was as frigid as ever. There was on his face no flicker of the broad smile he exhibited in a photograph taken on board ship. (We are suspicious of the authenticity of that picture.) But there was an added warmth, the warmth of a man who has found, in the dark flow of his time in the Beethoven adante, the Bach air, the Sibelius Nocturne. By so much he has become a greater artist. For the rest, he still moves to wonder and admiration by the calm, effortless mastery, the air of detachment, with which he tosses off the most dazzling feats of virtuosity.

The audience, which was large, was ardent in its applause. We regret to record that it greeted the brilliant of Saint-Saëns and the acrobatics of Hubay more tumultuously than the noble utterance of Beethoven or the simple and profound beauty of Bach.

And thereby hangs a reflection on the quality of program. Some of us wanted to hear the Sibelius Nocturne, and hearing it, found keen enjoyment in its cool northern glow. But in order to hear it we were compelled to sit through several tiresome encores which followed the Saint-Saëns and Hubay numbers. What a saving of time it would have been to let the concert artists have no encores until the end of the announced program. L. A. S.

### Schipa

Tito Schipa of the Chicago Opera Company gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Boston Opera House. Frederick Leiser was his accompanist and played several selections. Mr. Schipa's selections covered a wide range and included songs which the average opera singer finds it difficult to make effective. Yet Mr. Schipa is not an average opera singer, nor yet an average singer of any sort. Seldom is it our good fortune to listen to such beautiful singing or to an artist of such excellent musicianship.

Mr. Schipa sang in Italian, English, French and Spanish, and in four languages he was well-nigh flawless. More than this, he sang each piece with an extraordinarily keen appreciation of its

### Eighteenth Century Orchestra

The eighteenth century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor, gave a concert last night in the St. James Theater. Persis Cox played a concerto by Mozart, and the orchestra appeared in eighteenth-century costume and in an appropriate stage setting. Mr. Martino's idea of producing this music with such adjuncts has always received praise in these columns, for it is deserving of it. In these days of musical mediocrity, it is well to turn again to turn back to the music of the past, and no music is more worthy of study or a cause of more serious reflection than this of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The playing last night was, for the most part, excellent. Miss Cox was graceful, fluent, and charming in her Mozart, and Mr. Martino led with his accustomed spirit and sympathetic understanding of this old music. S. M.

### People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its fifteenth concert of the season at the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon. Miss Robinson, pianist, was the assistant. The program included: Overture to "Promethee" composed; Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1 in B flat minor, Tchaikovsky; Introduction to "Lorelei," Bruch; Suite No. 1 in F major, Moszkowski.

The Beethoven overture was read in good taste and proved a fitting opening number.

Miss Carol Robinson's performance of the Tchaikovsky concerto, which she is to play again with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Providence tomorrow, was marked by accuracy, clarity and well-defined rhythm. If at times there was an evident striving in the rapid movement, it was due to the lack of control. Miss Robinson played with musicianship and care and evidenced throughout the work a studied insight into its content, structure and meaning. She was applauded enthusiastically.

The introduction to "Lorelei" was effective. Its mood was appreciated. For novelty and diversity, the Moszkowski's suite—a show piece for the orchestra comprising five interesting numbers, all melodious, ingeniously orchestrated, bright and entertaining.

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## VOLCANIST TO TALK BEFORE ENGINEERS

### Former Technology Professor to Lecture on Tokyo Earthquake

## FARMERS DEMAND QUICK PASSAGE OF BOULDER BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas A. Jaggar Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and an authority on volcanic action, will discuss the Tokyo earthquake in a lecture illustrated by moving pictures and lantern slides in the Pratt Memorial Hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this evening. Dr. Jaggar will deliver a second lecture on "Rhythmic Action in Volcanoes" in the same hall Wednesday afternoon.

Immediately after learning of the Japanese earthquake last year Dr. Jaggar left his Hawaiian post to study the conditions at first hand. Most of the moving pictures and slides in his collection were taken under his personal direction.

Formerly head of the department of geology at Technology, Dr. Jaggar went to Hawaii when the observatory was established and partially supported by the Whitney Fund of the institute. Under his leadership the work assumed such importance that it was taken over by the United States Department of Agriculture, under which Dr. Jaggar formally took charge. The observatory staff studies the action of the volcano forces within the earth, using the easily approachable examples available in Hawaii to forecast the behavior in other lands.

Under Dr. Jaggar's supervision a record has been kept of the fluctuations of the molten lava in the crater and their relation to other natural phenomena in order to determine the effect of climatic changes on earth. Temperature determinations and analyses of the rock in the molten state have been made under varying sets of conditions and holes have been bored hundreds of feet into the cone of the crater to gauge the intensity of the heat within the earth crust.

In addition to his research at Hawaii Dr. Jaggar has studied Mt. Vesuvius in Italy and presented the findings of Imperial Valley. Not only the fact that it is difficult and costly to finance the establishment of valuable farms, but the uncertainty of the present levee system in Mexico to furnish flood protection to this below-sea-level district, has made farmers hesitate to invest more heavily than necessary in their land.

### Development Possibilities Great

The surface of possible development has been no more than scratched. Imperial Valley has proved that it can produce grapefruit of a quality unsurpassed by any other district. In my opinion, grapefruit will some day be one of the chief products of the valley, but orchards are too expensive to plant, where they may be swept away. Dates could be grown in much greater quantity, for they are already a big success here.

Apricots can be grown here as well as in any locality, while pears have been tried and have done well. Our Thompson seedless grapes reach the markets of the country weeks in advance of grapes from any other section. In fact, these things should be grown in large quantities here to supply the off-season market of the entire country, as lettuce and our other big crops, such as melons, peas, etc. do now. This can be brought about by the Boulder Caison project, and by it alone.

The fertility of Imperial Valley is such that the annual water required, as it would be by the reservoir at Boulder Caison, is destined to become a land of small farmers. Whatever is grown, the most intensive methods can be best employed. A man with 10 acres is better off than one with 180, for in the larger farms the owner eats up much of the profits and intensive methods are more difficult to practice. Imperial Valley will do its full share in common with a vast amount of southwestern desert land to furnish homes and livelihoods for countless thousands as result of passage of the Swing-Johnson bill.

The White Star liner Majestic, which with the Leviathan, holds honors of being the largest two ships in the world, is expected at South Boston March 27 or 28, when it will be dry-docked for scraping and painting the under-water sections of the hull. The Majestic will use the same blocks in the dry dock that are to support the Leviathan instead of having new blocks specially prepared, as has been done in the past. The Majestic will be in the dock only a few days.

Extensive work already has been done on the George Washington. That vessel is expected to leave the Charlestown dry dock Saturday and proceed to Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, for coaling and preparations for active service again. On next Monday or Tuesday the George Washington will sail for New York to resume its schedule in the transatlantic service, sailing from New York March 8.

### PRIZE IS OFFERED BY CITY PLANNERS

Notice has just been received at Harvard University of a prize of \$250 offered by the American City Planning Institute, in New York City, for the best thesis on the subject "Methods of Acquiring Public Parks and Other Public Open Spaces Reasonably." The competition is open to students and graduates of not more than three years' standing of universities and colleges giving instruction in city planning. These must be completed and mailed on or before May 25, 1924, to Flavel Shurtleff, secretary of the institute, 120 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

### HONORS ARE ANNOUNCED

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special)—Scholarship honors for the first semester at Wilbraham Academy have been announced as follows: D. Harries Young, 27 of Shelton Island, N. Y.; Charles school with an average of 92.99-125; Sterling W. Smith '26 of Hempstead, N. Y. is a close second with an average of 92.3-40. The other honor men in the order of their rank are F. M. Crowell '27, Troy Hills, N. J.; John Wallis '24, Colchester, Conn.; T. P. Merrick '25, Wilbraham; D. F. Allison '25, Springfield, N. J.; D. F. Abrams '26, Westfield, Mass.; See Sirisinha '26, Bangkok, Siam; Kenzo Suzuki '26, Tokyo, Japan; Gilman Angier '25, Newton, Mass.; G. P. Piper '24, New York City; G. H. South '26, Waban, Mass.; S. A. Higginbottom '24, Allahabad, India; K. L. Gurney '28, Wilbraham.

### BOX PEACE PLAN MEETING

A public meeting in the interest of the Box Peace Plan will be held in the First Parish Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Manley O. Hudson, professor of law at Harvard University, the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers and the Rev. Raymond Calkins will speak. The Rev. William M. Macnair will preside.

### Child's Seeds

Our 1924 Spring Catalog will be sent free upon request.

It is bright and the most easily read Seed Catalog ever published, describing new novelties and many attractive offers of flowers and vegetables.

Illustrated in color. Catalog free. Send for your copy today.

Our new Garden Color Harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other seedmen) solves the problem of color-grouping. The price of chart with the helpful material \$2. Fully described in our catalog.

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## Appalachian Mountain Club Has Week of Winter Sports

Party of 200 Return From New Hampshire Vacation of  
Skiing, Snowshoeing, Climbing, and Camping

More than 200 winter-sports enthusiasts, members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, are back in Boston and environs today after a week of snowshoeing, skiing, skating, and tobogganing in the White Mountains. The party was divided into three groups, the largest locating at the Iron Mountain House in Jackson, N. H., a town famed for its mountain trails and waterfalls which, beautiful in summer, are even more picturesque in their winter garb.

The next largest group of Appalachians, comprising more than 100 men and women, stayed at the Ravine House, Randolph, N. H., just north of the almost unbroken wall of the Presidential Range. The third party, unofficially put together and consisting of about 40 A. M. C. members seeking more strenuous "Alpine" activity than the others, had their headquarters at the Glen House in Pinkham Notch, at the foot of the snow-enrusted toll road that winds up Mt. Washington.

The Randolph and Jackson contingents merged in a special train both on the northbound and return trips, arriving back in the North Station shortly after 7 last evening. The return journey was especially attractive, in sight of the snow-covered Mt. Washington range; down through the rugged, winding, tree-covered Crawford Notch, with its snow drifts, yards deep, and its ever-changing winter vistas in every direction; and, further south, past the white walls of Moat Mountain and the Sandwich Range, culminating in the horn-shaped peak of Chocorua.

The day was unusually clear and the white-lined scenery clear cut for many miles distant. The excursionists lunched on the train in typical camping fashion, lacking only the open fire of branches that had characterized their all-day hikes of the previous days. Camp songs, parades on popular airs, and recounting of the experiences of the trip helped pass the remainder of the time on the homecoming journey.

The "hikers" wore snowshoes, for the most part, for their various tramps

### KING OF ITALY HONORS PROFESSOR LANGDON

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Upon Courtney Langdon, professor of romance languages and literature in Brown University, has just been conferred the degree of Commander of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel. Professor Langdon has been honored because of his translation of Dante, his services in gaining recognition for Italian literature in America, his poetry written during that year, and in honoring him the Italian Government desires also to honor Brown University.

The professor is due to reach Italy tomorrow on the steamer Providence. He was notified by wireless by Mariano Vervena, Italian consular agent here, of the conferring of the degree last week. The parthenopalls will be bestowed upon him on his return to this country, probably by the Italian Ambassador.

### ANTI-SALOON LEADER PROPOSES ACTIVITY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—The Rev. Robert C. Westenberg of Uxbridge, who arrived here today to take over the duties of superintendent of the central western district of the Anti-Saloon League, said that he intended to carry on a campaign against liquor-law violations as aggressive as that of his predecessor, W. M. Foyce, who has been promoted to state superintendent. He said that he might even broaden his activities beyond those of Mr. Foyce.

### COLLEGE SEEKS \$400,000 FUND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25 (Special)—A race began with "a running start" at the Women's College in Brown University for a new \$400,000 social hall, when at the Alumnae Association ninth annual dinner on Saturday night, it was announced that the students and alumnae have already pledged \$46,983.4. Students alone have contributed \$18,398. A single alumna has pledged \$10,000, and the winning of the race is assured by the announcement that Stephen O. Metcalf, brother of Jesse H. Metcalf, one of Brown's leading benefactors, will give an equal amount for every dollar raised by a student or alumna.

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### February Furniture Sale

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### ATLANTIC CITY TO BE HOST TO METHODISTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25 (Special)—The Ku Klux Klan and the modernist-fundamentalist controversy in Brown University, has just been conferred the degree of Commander of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel. Professor Langdon has been honored because of his translation of Dante, his services in gaining recognition for Italian literature in America, his poetry written during that year, and in honoring him the Italian Government desires also to honor Brown University.

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### DARTMOUTH ALUMNI CONCLAVE

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Dartmouth College's first national alumni now know has proved such a success that it doubtless will be perpetuated, B. C. Wheeler, chairman of the local arrangements committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It marks the first attempt to bring Dartmouth men from all over the country together at some point away from Hanover. A thousand alumni assembled from coast to coast here last week to make acquaintance themselves with the college as it is today.

### BRITISH TREASURY FINANCING

LONDON, Feb. 25—Applications for £20,000,000 Treasury bills and bonds totalled £4,555,000. £500,000 bills were allotted at minimum of £89 3s. 2d. and average rate £89 3s. 11.78d. This week tenders will be received for £80,000,000 bonds and bills, bonds not to exceed £3-

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### STRESEMANN ACT AROUSES FRANCE

Publication of Note Regarded as  
Clumsy—Believed Incident  
Meant to Be Provocative

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 25—The French express believe that the story of the German note on the Palatinate, which was returned unanswered and unread, should have been told by Germany. They protest that they were endeavoring to be discreet and not to provoke fresh trouble between the two countries. They consider it was most inadvisable for Germany, at the moment when there is a chance of agreement, to insist on discussing the Palatinate affair. At any rate, when the French declined to engage in the controversy, it was foolish of Germany to publish the fact to the world.

What happened, as now revealed, was that on Wednesday last Baron von Hösch, the German Ambassador, conveyed a 40-page note on the Palatinate to Raymond Poincaré. The next day he was received by the French Foreign Minister, who, with a courteous letter, pointed out that in the previous correspondence, on Feb. 2 and 7, M. Poincaré had made it clear that the Palatinate question was regarded as a German internal matter into which France did not wish to be drawn.

Anyhow, M. Poincaré definitely intimated that he regarded the incident as closed, and not one which would give rise to useful conversations between France and Germany. That Germany should insist was to ask for a rebuff. M. Poincaré last week, in view of his warning that he did not mean to enter into a controversy, resolved not even to have the German note translated. But, so far as France was concerned, the affair might have remained purely private between M. Poincaré and Baron von Hösch and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister. Not a whisper went out from Paris. It is Dr. Stresemann who has disclosed that the French will not answer his long note.

As it seems to observers here, these German tactics are exceedingly clumsy. In face of the plain hint of a fortnight ago, nothing useful could come of any further correspondence, and nothing was to be gained by announcing the fact that the note had been returned.

But the French feel that the whole tone of Dr. Stresemann's speech is intended to be provocative, and when they consider the prospects of the committees of experts succeeding in their tasks, they cannot help asking whether, even if France shows the utmost conciliation and reaches a perfect understanding with America and England, whether Germany will not wreck the whole scheme.

### DENNISON HOUSE TO HOLD SALE

A rummage sale for the benefit of Dennison House will be held in Horticultural Hall on March 10. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Malcolm Lang, Mrs. George H. Lyman Jr., Mrs. Ralph Bradley, Mrs. William Minot, and Mrs. E. Preble Motley.

### MOTOR ASSOCIATIONS UNITE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Consolidation of the American Automobile Association and the National Motorists' Association was agreed to here today, the combined organization to be known as the new American Automobile Association.

The Cunard officials here this morning say most of it has now reached Waterloo station, where it is being given out. The Red Star Mianekahda also had difficulties when she touched at Plymouth on Saturday, but the mails were eventually taken off by Government tugs and sent on by special trains. The passengers landed, handling their own baggage. The Canadian Pacific Montrose was unable to land passengers and mail without delay at Liverpool. The Elder-Fyffe Camito, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from Panama and Jamaica, is held up outside the port, and the Elder-Fyffe agents here this morning do not know how soon she will be allowed by the strikers to land either passengers or mail.

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## FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA OFFER PROBLEMS FOR LABOR TO SOLVE

Recognition of Bolsheviks Involves Russian Ambassador at St. James's, but Complete Agreement Seems Distant

By CRAWFORD PRICE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Feb. 12—While in England principal consideration is being directed to Ramsay MacDonald's probable treatment of internal affairs, the argument that in view of his parliamentary minority it will be impossible for him to apply any socialistic doctrines to their solution, though widely recognized, is not carried to its logical conclusion. In point of fact, there can be no fundamental change in the conduct of home affairs, at any rate until such time as Labor succeeds in securing an independent majority. In the realm of foreign affairs, however, it is quite otherwise, and it is here that there will come the chief test of Mr. MacDonald's statesmanship, and the fitness of Labor to govern.

True, the diplomatic prospect is somewhat brighter than of late, yet the new Premier has, nevertheless, inherited a legacy of formidable problems which for years have baffled the most experienced of British and European statesmen. But he is not prepared merely to apply himself to the disentanglement of these questions, to carry on, amend, and conclude the work of his predecessors. He is determined, if one may cite a string of quotations from his recent speeches, to have a new beginning, to bring a new mind to bear upon the riddle of Europe, to inaugurate a definite, decisive, and effective policy, free of pin-pricks, and applied with a broad foot and a heavy heel.

### Relations With France

This being the case, we may profitably examine the various problems which confront Mr. MacDonald in his new role. First and foremost, of course, come British relations with France. There is little practical difference between the opinions espoused by the Labor Ministry and those which have been expressed in different language and with varying degrees of emphasis by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. While, however, the late Foreign Secretary eloquently explained that policy in his diplomatic dispatches, he was reduced by regard for the susceptibilities of France and a certain nervousness which afflicted the Bonar Law and Baldwin governments, to a position of passive resistance when the time arrived for action.

Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, has throughout indicated that Labor will not rest content with the expression of pious opinions and but few days before his assumption of office, when he knew full well that he was Premier designate, he took occasion in the columns of a French radical newspaper, to outline his views with remarkable candor. It may be regarded as possible, now that he has assumed the burden of responsibility and become better acquainted with the difficulties which face those charged with the conduct of foreign affairs, that he will recognize the advantage of leaving the main questions governing the future of the Entente in pickle until the French elections, when a change of government in France may render agreement between the two countries much more easy of attainment.

But there are incidental matters which, unfortunately, cannot be sidetracked.

**The Bavarian Palatinate**

There is, for example, the vexed question of the Bavarian Palatinate. Briefly put, it may be said that the French, in pursuance of a policy aimed at weakening the control of Berlin over the Rhineland provinces, wished to invest the Separatist movement in the Palatinate with considerable authority, and, either directly or indirectly, to recognize the duchies issued by its leaders. To this, however, the British Government could not consent. The report of Consul-General Clive had condemned the agitation as spurious, and certain compromises proposed, while apparently satisfactory, were held by the Foreign Office to be hedged around with dangerous implications.

This particular difficulty, in its turn, raised anew, as between the British and French governments, the whole question of the interpretation of certain ambiguous clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. At the time of writing, the British Government have proposed that the Supreme Court of International Justice, which is the authority mentioned in the Covenant of the League and in the peace treaties for the interpretation of those treaties, should be asked to arbitrate. To this, however, the French objected, and sug-

gested on their part that the necessary competence should be accorded to the Ambassadors' Conference. There is, of course, no doubt that the Ambassadors' Conference is a highly important authority, and that the discussion of such a question as whether or not the Separatist movement of the Palatinate is a spontaneous movement is well within its jurisdiction. But it is scarcely fitted, either by its Constitution or the authority generally accorded to it, to embark upon such a contentious and strictly international issue as the interpretation of treaties.

### The Corfu Incident

It will be seen, therefore, that one of the Labor Premier's first obligations will be to find a way to compose the conflict of opinion created by the Separatist movement and to decide with some degree of finality to what body differences regarding the interpretation of certain clauses of the treaties are to be referred. The Ambassadors' Conference has unfortunately weakened its position by its very questionable handling of the Corfu incident—a matter upon which Mr. MacDonald is known to hold strong views.

The recognition of the Bolshevik Government was regarded as a foregone conclusion when the Labor Government took up office. For this anticipation Mr. MacDonald was himself chiefly responsible, for to his persistent agitation in favor of the resumption of diplomatic relations he had recently added the striking declaration that his party would soon "end the pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government."

It did not take him long, however, to discover that considerable obstacles stood in the way of a speedy fulfillment of that promise. As a matter of fact, the Advisory Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Labor Party had recorded its opinion that the Bolsheviks would be ready to make valuable concessions in return for due recognition. At the Foreign Office Mr. MacDonald discovered that this terrain had been very fully explored. While his opinion as to the desirability for recognition remained unaltered, he suddenly became more circumspect, and certainly gave the permanent officials in close touch with him to understand that the situation would develop much more slowly than was at first anticipated.

In view of this, the sudden decision to grant recognition came as a surprise to diplomatic circles. The only feasible explanation is that pressure was brought to bear on the Prime Minister from other quarters and that

## Winter Sports Anticipated By Colorado Mountain Club

Ten-Day Outing, March 14 to 24, at Fern Lake, Promises Keen Enjoyment Amid White-Drifted Playgrounds

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—All arrangements have been completed by the Colorado Mountain Club for its ninth annual winter sports outing to be held March 14 to 24, at Fern Lake, Colo. This year, considered by many the most inspiring on the season's program, is planned primarily for bringing club members in touch with the splendor and beauty of the high mountain snow lands.

The club announces that the 1924 winter sports will be just a little bigger, just a little better than ever before, which is in strict accordance with club procedure. As usual activities will center about the two lakes of the region—Fern and Odessa—winter's magic having transformed their summer loveliness into the finest playgrounds imaginable. For 10 days high carnival will reign on their white-drifted surfaces, affording the much-be-garnished club members from the city such recreation as their hearts desire.

In addition to skiing and tobogganing, the program will include strenuous cross-country trips in the "limberline" areas, to Spruce Canon and Forest Canon, to Tourmaline Gorge,

to Lake Helene, to Steep Mountain, and to Old Flat Top.

A truly pleasant and enjoyable phase of the winter sports is the evening life in the comfortable log lodges around the great fireplace. The outfitting committee provides for that too, including informal talks, stories, songs, yodeling, and minstrel shows on their evening programs.

EXCAVATION GOES ON IN SYRIA

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Agents of the excavation department have just discovered in South Lebanon, in the vicinity of Tyre, four tombs in which were found three beautiful statues, two of which are intact; a votive altar of sacrifice, and a slab of marble. A fragment of lead was also unearthed, a magnificent marble coffin covered with lead. Many inscriptions are engraved upon its sides, as well as a winged sphinx. All these objects will be taken to Beirut.

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## Former Greek Premier, With Two Eminent Aides



To the Christian Science Monitor  
Dear Sirs  
Alex. Mylonas  
E. K. Venizelos  
Them. Sofoulis  
January 23, 1924

E. K. Venizelos  
Who Recently Resigned Active Leadership  
of Government

Former Minister of Interior

DOG SOCIETY HOLDS TRIALS

Characteristics of Alsatian Dog Are Obedience, Fearlessness and Wonderful Memory

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 11—There has been established in England the Alsatian Sheep, Police, and Army Dog Society, which recently held its first trials.

The president of the English society is Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, deputy assistant commissioner of police. The judging was in the hands of M. Pallard, director of the French training school for police dogs at Bordeau.

Germany has been foremost in the work of training dogs, even going so far as to confer "degrees" on the best dogs, so that a dog entitled to the letters P. H. (Polizei Hund) has a great distinction, as the tests which he has passed are most drastic.

The really well-trained dog will not touch man till commanded to do so. He takes no notice of pistol fire and ceases his attack at once on being ordered to.

Only one dog, Hexe, from Romperock, came through with really flying colors and she was trained in England by her owner, Mr. Pickett. He used a great number of Alsatians as guards for war material "dumps" in France and brought 40 of them with him to England. Merely as pets they are very popular, having provided by far the largest entry at the Kennel Club show. They are also to be seen in great numbers in France and Germany, and a well-trained dog commands a high price, anything from £50 to £100 being asked.

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The breed is by no means a new one, as they have been used on the Continent for hundreds of years as sheep dogs. Their characteristics are: obedience, gentleness, faithfulness, absolute fearlessness, and a wonderful memory. They nearly always show much affection for children.

A good many of the tests could

have been carried out by a well-trained retriever. They consisted in clearing a 7-foot wall and remaining on the far side till called back, tracking a man and retrieving an article belonging to its master, finding a man in a crowd by tracking, picking out a glove by scent from several others, and guarding an article.

The most interesting tests to the onlooker were those for police work, when the dog was put in charge of a man who tried to escape, to attack his escort, to bribe the dog with food, and eventually fired on the dog with a pistol. The really well-trained dog will not touch man till commanded to do so. He takes no notice of pistol fire and ceases his attack at once on being ordered to.

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## UNTAXED WEALTH BEING UNCOVERED

### New Hampshire Commissioner Beginning to Receive Reports Under New Law

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25 (Special)—Although the final date for filing income-tax returns under the new state income-tax law is not until March 15, the filings already made indicate that a considerable amount of previously untaxed wealth is coming into the tax fold. For instance, in the city of Concord, taxpayers have already returned taxable income under the new law of more than \$4,000,000, and three weeks remain in which to file returns. This compares with a total taxable inventory from securities in 1923 in this city, under the old law taxing principal instead of income, of only \$540,000.

Fletcher Hales, State Tax Commissioner, says that the New Hampshire law "is probably the first positive step taken in this country toward the abolition of tax-exempt securities which have proven to be such disturbing factor in the economic life of the Nation."

He estimates the cost of collection at 3 per cent and says that "thus far the people are responding splendidly, without complaint, to a reasonable, equitable tax law. If no more revenue is produced than came from the old system, much has been gained through the opportunity given to all to bear a share of the tax burden, and at the same time to invest in such form of security as they please without resort to perjury evasion."

Agitation for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been in progress for several years for the purpose of permitting the taxation of these same securities that are now tax-exempt. The New Hampshire Legislature apparently did not know, when it passed the new law, that it was or could be placing a tax on public bonds, even on the bonds of the State of New Hampshire. The new law, however, applies to every state or municipal bond or note issued since May 4, 1923, no matter what authority issued. Of course, the tax-exempt securities that have been issued prior to the passage of this act will not be taxable under it.

Another feature of the new law, in which it differs from every other act of this character, is that everybody must file a tax return. This does not mean everybody with an income of \$1000 or better, but literally everybody with any income whatever from interests or dividends. A person with \$10 in the savings bank who gets 40 cents a year income must file a return; so must a person with a \$50 bond that somebody gave him for a wedding present and on which he gets interest of \$2.5 a year.

The striking feature of the entire proposition is that New Hampshire is about to blaze the way for the whole United States in reaching out after the tax-exempt securities. This effort is already being reflected in the cost of municipal financing. The city of Manchester floated an issue of bonds immediately before and another one after the passage of the act. The bonds issued before are nontaxable. Those issued after May 4 are subject to the state income tax. The city found that it had to pay a slightly higher price for its loan made after the act passed, just enough higher to offset the proposed tax.

### HARVARD HAS TWO BUSINESS SCHOOLS

Graduation of 23 men from the Harvard Business School last week is a marked departure from Harvard custom. These men entered the business school in February, 1922, and completed the full two years' work this month. Degrees have been awarded in February to those who have covered the required work in less than the regular time or have taken longer completing their studies.

While these 23 men are graduating, a new class of 61 has just entered. As a February-to-February two-year course was undertaken as an experi-

ment, no previous announcement of its existence has been made, although a new class of 36 men was started in February a year ago.

This new departure means that there are really two Harvard business schools in session, one starting in September and one in February. It is announced that the February-to-February school has become a permanent fixture.

The 23 men who have been recommended for the degree of Master of Business Administration represent 21 different colleges and come from 11 states and one foreign country. There are students from California, Mississippi, Minnesota, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Entrance to the Harvard Business School requires a bachelor of arts degree, or the equivalent, from one of the recognized universities.

### ART

#### Exhibit of French Paintings

The Durand-Ruel exhibition of French paintings has been loaned to the Boston Art Club, where it is now on view. The mere mention of modern French painting has come to bring many associations of color, of movement, of surface, variety, of treatment, novelty of subject. We are constantly expecting something brilliant, even surprising. Writers stir up our imaginations with elaborate theories of light and color and organic structure.

This exhibition scarcely justifies such anticipation. It is neither a flaneur of colors nor the profundi of subject. Everything is painted well and consistently. Good drawing and careful brushwork can be depended upon. Landscapes, seascapes, country roads, still-life, pretty ladies are painted in good style. The artists get a great deal of fun out of painting red and violet and orange and yellow and green to full intensity at every opportunity. There is much that is decorative and pleasing, but nothing to excite.

Vignon has several landscapes. They are painted in a precise fashion with silvery green tonalities. They are small, compact, with a sense of the Bostonian reverence for nature that is the new realism. More's landscapes are more colorful, done in a manner that has come to be familiar and usual. Maufré sees rocks violet and paints dramatic skies.

D'Espagnat comes forth with a more original contribution. His colors are more compact and mysterious. Pissarro holds forth with the bright spot in the show, in a vivid still-life. The "Vue de Paris" is the sort of thing we would like to see more of. We can easily see why Guillaumin was considered a radical in his day. To us his things have the freshness and purity of the experiments and are more delightful than the mannered accomplishments of some of the others.

Canals prefers Spanish subjects. He shows a story more interestingly than he paints. In "Cigareiros a Seville" he shows a certain dash and piquancy in the parts that is lost in the ensemble. And so, in "The Virgin of the Immaculate Conception," in all of his things, he has that fine quality in modeling surfaces and getting color relations. He never excites the observer at first glance, because his interest is not in the subject. But he wins attention with his superbly painted details, violins, jars, flowers, pie-crusts.

#### Block Prints at Casson's

At the Casson Gallery, Boston, is a collection of block prints by four artists. Some conventional still-life flower subjects by Hall Thorpe make a decorative group, especially the beautifully colored "Anemones." Margaret Patterson contributes a variety of subjects from Venice to Main Street.

And, finally, Lumière to the East—material. She seems to understand the emotional force that lies hidden in the Oriental temperament and is so productive of fluent expressiveness. She gets the curve and arabesque that lures the eye unwittingly into remoteness. She discovers the fantastic in flying kites, the broad sweep of bridge, and the curve of a wave. Her colors are just

of slate blue and pale green. Charles Bartlett has done a great number of scenes from the Orient. There are genre, landscape, and subjects of worship. At every moment he tries to interpret the idea in the native manner. His abstractions and symbols of the landscape. He makes man in a mood of wonder in the presence of natural phenomena. All his prints are drawn with facility and charm. His subjects and colors are often reminiscent of Hiroshige.

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## WOMEN TO UNITE TO PUSH DRY WORK

### Leaders in Rhode Island Announce Mass Meeting for Mobilization of Forces

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (Special)—Rhode Island women leaders, conscious that work toward law enforcement is a task for women to do, have undertaken to mobilize the women of the State with 13 statewide associations, estimated to have an aggregate membership of between 10,000 and 15,000, which are already participating in the work.

Mrs. Henry A. Eldridge, representing the Rhode Island Council of Women, under which the movement is being organized, says:

It is time to mobilize public sentiment in Rhode Island, as is being done all over the country, against apathy and moral laxity in regard to infractions of the Eighteenth Amendment. Women are becoming much more through their personal influence and through their leisure, which can be devoted to educating public opinion. The time has come for great education. While I believe that people are better educated in regard to the evils of lack of law enforcement now than they were six months ago, there is still much to be done, and the women are the ones to do it.

Mrs. Eldridge has called a mass meeting for March 14 in this city, at the Girls' City Club. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of the New England Committee on law enforcement of Boston will speak. This meeting will make plans for the enlistment of additional organizations in the movement.

The committee, under which the movement has been started, consists of the following: Mrs. George H. Crooker of the Girls' Friendly Society, Mrs. Theodore B. Pierce of the United League of Women Voters, Mrs. Henry C. Cushman of the Rhode Island Federation of Church Societies, Mrs. Lucien O. Appleby of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John T. Cranshaw of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Walter A. Peck of the Irrepressible Society, Mrs. Frank Maxwell of the King's Sons and Daughters, Mrs. Royal G. Babcock of the Rhode Island Woman's Club, Mrs. Edward T. Lyons of the Rhode Island League of Girls' Clubs, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Burrows of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. George F. Root and Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Roberta Dunbar of the Rhode Island Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Eldridge of the Rhode Island Council of Women.

All state organizations will receive invitations and be asked to communicate with local sub organizations on the desirability of acting previous to the meeting next month.

### WELLESLEY HOLDS WEEK OF PRAYER

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 25—Wellesley's custom of setting aside a week during February as a Week of Prayer, observed by special services every afternoon in the chapel, is to be continued this year, under the leadership of the Christian Association. The speaker for the week is Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, of New York City. Dr.

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## LONDON GIRLS ASK RECREATION HOUSE

**Business Women Want Center for Relaxation Similar to Those of Industrial Workers**

*Special from Monitor Bureau.*

**LONDON, Feb. 11**—A community center for girls is planned by the Young Women's Christian Association. There is such a center in probably every large city in America and in the dominions; while London, with 780,000 girl workers, has none.

Four hundred girls have already given their views as to the kind of building they need. Miss Black, the Y. W. C. A. national girls' work secretary for Australia and New Zealand, who has experience of these centers abroad, and who has interviewed the London girls, passed their opinions on to a meeting of women's organizations, invited to discuss the matter.

**Social Center Desired**

Miss Black, in discussing the project, said:

"They are unanimous in wanting a social recreation center where they can bring their own money men. They feel that there is not enough social opportunity for business girls, while the industrial workers are provided for by clubs of various kinds. They want a place they can call their own and be proud of, and, in some measure, govern. They want a place where they can get instruction and where they can just sit."

Domestic workers ask for recreation to be arranged for the afternoons when they are free; everything happens at present in the evenings, and they are most anxious to take part, particularly in theatricals.

Miss Black finds that London girls do not want things done for them; they would rather do them for themselves. Therefore a provisional committee of girls representing large shops and offices had been called in order that the girls should consider proposals for raising the money and build their social center. It would require £70,000.

### Kind of Building Necessary

Miss Ivelson, the organizer, described the kind of building the girls want. It should be in a central position in the West End; there would be a lounge, where girls could bring their men friends; a restaurant, which would be open all day and every evening; and a large hall for entertainments and dancing, and where conferences of the Y. W. C. A. and other women's organizations might be held.

Students have specially asked for a swimming bath, and there would be club-rooms for the various clubs which the girls would no doubt run; there would be study-rooms for the studious, and a library and music-room where the girls who live in lodgings could have the rare privilege of practicing; and there would be a rest room and a chapel. It is hoped to have about 40 beds for the convenience of travelers, while a housing bureau would provide lists of permanent homes for women.

The center would be open to any girl, whether a Y. W. C. A. member or not. Workers and leisured girls are expected to meet together for mutual companionship and co-operation. Miss Black finds, as she talks to the girls about the project, that the idea of playing hostess to the lonely girls of London appeals more to them than even a swimming pool or a dancing hall.

Lady Frances Balfour, who spoke

at the women's meeting, said that it was the wish of young people nowadays to have large communities, but she hoped that the individual would not be lost in the community. That, at any rate, is not the intention of the girls; they mean that the community shall look after the individual.

The girls in one big shop have already invited those in small shops in the neighborhood to a social evening in order to discuss the plans. Girls are taking down the social barriers which exist even between the different departments of a shop, in order to join in this service for girlhood. They are willing to accept as their own the motto of the Blue Triangle: Loyalty, Comradeship, Service.

## Compares Roses and Society



**Luther Burbank**  
Noted Naturalist in His Gardens at Santa Rosa, Calif.

One week is to be set apart in May for collecting the money required. Miss Pitton Turberville is the financial secretary. After the building is erected, it is expected that the various activities will make it two-thirds self-supporting.

—selling seeds by the pint or bushel—this announcement would be commonplace. Not so with these "new" seeds of flowers or shrubs, some of them doled out stintingly by count after years of selective growing, in which the undesirable traits of the plants have been eliminated and the good ones preserved.

And there are yet "surprises" to come for Mr. Burbank said he had decided not to sell his 13 acres at Sabastopol until, he added, "I find a purchaser who can and will preserve the tract intact for continued horticultural work. I have no immediate urge to sell and shall not, many commercial offers notwithstanding." Thousands of interesting experiments are

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## Luther Burbank Draws Parallel Between Society and His Roses

**Shows How Rebelling Against Law of Restraint Can Be Overcome in Both**

**SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 14** (Staff Correspondence)—Luther Burbank, naturalist and horticultural expert has just issued a report of his "new creations and special selections" in seeds. With the ordinary seedsman

under way in his gardens at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol.

Perhaps this is why Mr. Burbank has declined, contrary to reports, to supervise the planting to cactus of 7000 acres of non-irrigable land in Arizona, set aside for him by special Act of Congress. Ownership of the land was to revert to Mr. Burbank upon successful conclusion of experiments with his spineless cactus. "I want more time for my work and play here," he explained, "and I wish for some diversity from the routine of horticulture."

### Learning From Plants

"What have I learned in my 50 years of plant improvement?" repeated Mr. Burbank to a question put to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Something about plants, more about people; and today I love humanity, especially children, more than I love my flowers, trees and shrubs. That's why I keep young. Education that stresses inherent good qualities in every child is more interesting to me than the culture of plants."

"Entirely without biological comparison, the child as well as the plant has desirable tendencies and qualities; those of the child to be nurtured into an active appreciation of good. And this education is vivifying universal peace, prohibition and other happy disciplinary measures working toward a new society of happier men and women."

The genius of this man is impressive. Picture 100,000 seedling rose plants marshaled in an acre of field, battalions of hybrid walnut trees, prim-new Alaska daisies and a host of other varieties kept on dress parade for selection by Mr. Burbank, the great field general of flowers moving among them, and you have a conventional view of this naturalist as he digs and works in his gardens at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol.

Talk with him for an hour, glimpse his range and depth of horticultural knowledge. Here, one would say, is a man of large affairs, more than a "plant wizard"; for Mr. Burbank continues to enlarge the range of his vision and sympathies instead of developing into a highly specialized automaton, engrossed completely in the mechanics of plant culture.

### Misdirected Energy

Mr. Burbank, in describing a new rose and expressing his opinion on society in general, added:

The power of association prevents superannuation and the one-track view. For instance, I am working now for a new rose with the combined good qualities of several varieties. This sounds very simple, but it requires much skill and an unbelievable amount of attentive labor. Most cultivated roses have been adopted quite lately from the wild state. This strong tendency to return to this primitive state.

But the rose I am working for must have seven fundamental qualities: Vigorous growth, healthy foliage, abundant blooming, size, grace of form, fragrance and exquisite combination of colors. This is accomplished by repetition and devotion to quality. Even a plant is responsive, for it has peculiar instinctive intelligence in a limited way. Every desert plant, for instance, is thorny, bitter or poisonous as protection.

My roses point a parallel to the gradual improvement of society under law. As I work among plants

and flowers it becomes clearer that misdirected energy results from weakness. My work is to correct this weakness in plants, to make the plant meet the circumstances that surround it.

In society that is the function of law, and, by contrast, an criminal, freed from laws to measure to the demands of social environment best for the interests of all humanity. A criminal, bootlegger or thief, etc., takes the short cut, as does the wild plant to gain an objective, in reality not worth the getting.

### Rose and Society

Certain forces in society, like those in the plant, rebel against laws of restraint. But the moral person learns how to attain without the penalties dependent on criminality and lawlessness. A fundamental difference, however, between the rose and society is that society is susceptible of active, intelligent direction through the voluntary imposition of law made for its own self-improvement.

But one's interests should be primarily sociological, not biological. Mine are, and plants are taught valuable lessons that I associate with great laws such as that of prohibition. I have long observed society in its wild unrestraint with the saloon wide open, and the salutary influences of prohibition with the bank-wide open to receive the weekly pay checks that formerly went to support the liquor traffic.

In these larger things I like to reflect upon the relation of my work to society and have found that a man can grow a new potato without observing that the principal thing of importance in the world is the potato. To hold to the larger viewpoint is important, as all men and happy is the man who can stay young in contemplation of all the forces at work today, bringing us many new things of beauty, utility and convenience.

## POLISH PATRIOTS WANT A DICTATOR

**WARSAW, Feb. 2** (Special Correspondence)—As everywhere in Europe, the Italian Fascisti have found imitators in Poland. An organization has discovered calling itself the organization of Polish patriots, whose alleged object was to overthrow the Government and establish a dictatorship. They sought adherents among the university students, high schools, among functionaries and even in the army and among the clerical.

The leaders have been arrested and the premises where they held their meetings closed and sealed up. The authorities, however, have not taken the affair very seriously.

### GAZELLES TO BE PROTECTED

**BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 23** (Special Correspondence)—The Bureau of the Damascus Press recently stated that travelers, journeying by automobile between Damascus and Bagdad, often expose themselves to hunting gazelles. These rats despise the presence of these animals and trouble the peace of the nomadic tribes who imagine themselves to be objects of attack and assemble for combat. Therefore travelers crossing the desert between Damascus and Bagdad are forbidden to use firearms for hunting gazelles.

## TWILIGHT TALES

### Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit

NOW I am going to tell you some more about Beau St. Bernard (the Dog), Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit (the little cat that lived with them). Well—

You know how exciting it feels to be going away anywhere! and the next morning Beau St. Bernard was so excited that he awoke much earlier than usual, and saw the blue-black sky changing to a misty gray, and through the shadowy stems of the trees in the gray-green wood, he watched a glow of gold and rose color swiftly spread itself; and then the birds, whose twitterings had been going on ever since the light's appearing, suddenly burst into a chorus of song, just as if they simply couldn't help themselves. Beau St. Bernard sat up in his cozy bed in the hollow tree, and was just going to sing, too, when suddenly he heard a little voice. It was Cutey-Kit talking to herself and this is what she was saying:

"There are such a lot of flies around.

House flies and butterflies, horse-flies and dragon-flies—but I know all about them, thank you; the kind of flies I want to learn about are the big buzzing flies that sometimes pass over the gray-green wood, and in and out of the soft white clouds, and make a noise like a thousand mosquitoes all buzzing together. Those are the flies I am interested in."

"Is it a riddle?" asked Beau St. Bernard, "because if it is, I've guessed the answer, and it is—airplanes; and by the bye, what is to prevent us all crossing the ocean in an airplane? It would be a quick and excellent way of arriving at our destination; let us put it to the vote."

By this time Shy Squirrel was all dressed in her neat fuzzy dress that had no buttons and a lovely breakfast was all ready waiting to be eaten up, and the sun had jumped right out of his gold and rose colored bed, and was shining gloriously in a brilliant blue sky, and what more could anyone desire than to climb into an airplane and fly off to wherever you wanted to? So of course the vote was carried

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

For Sale or For Rent—  
New Aids for the Artist

SOMETIMES wonder what Millais and Leighton and Alma Tadema and other popular Royal Academicians, who lived like princes or millionaires not much more than a quarter of a century ago, would think could they return and see the conditions which artists have to face today. In theirs, it seemed only necessary to paint a picture for fortune to follow. Today the millionaire proprietor of a chain restaurant system and the "king" of this industry or that may struggle for Old Masters with, or without, a pedigree. But the patron of the modern master is as hard to find as the needle in the haystack, for he is too uncertain how the investment will turn out to speculate rashly.

Things are not as bad as they might be in the United States, for here the war left a comparatively light burden for the American people to bear. But the burden in England is heavy; the money that once went for such luxuries as pictures and statues and prints barely meets even the impossible income tax, and it is really the straits to which artists are there reduced that has set me thinking more than ever of the difference between then and now.

Only lately I have seen seriously discussed in the London Times a scheme for decorating the waiting-rooms in railway stations with pictures to be rented from the artists. It is true that more dismal place than the average British railway station waiting room can hardly be conceived. And yet, it is more than doubtful whether the weary, harassed traveler preoccupied with the study of timetables and the problem of luggage and the unreliability of porters, is exactly in the frame of mind to enjoy a painting, whether it be a sleek Academy portrait or the latest geometrical problem by a British student of Picasso. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, the weary traveler would be much more attracted by schedules of trains and general rules and directions worded and printed and hung so as to enlighten, rather than confuse the unfortunate compelled to consult them.

However, the interest in this scarcely practical scheme is in the suggestion that the pictures should be rented. This is the surprise, the shock I might almost say, for the average artist, the hanging of whose pictures is usually a favor, if it is not a privilege for which he has to pay, as he must in many dealers' galleries. It is no new thing for him to be asked to lend his work for decorative purposes. The Little Theater in London before the war made a special feature of showing pictures in the small rooms that then served it for foyer, and the latest instance of the kind to come my way is the similar experiment tried at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. But in neither case has the artist got anything, as far as I know, save the chance to be admired or to sell.

Because, somehow or other, he must get something for his art if he is to live, since for other employment he is singularly unfitted, this suggestion of renting the work that will not sell has been made in other papers besides The Times. It has been taken up by Mr. Harold Speed in The Journal of the Imperial Arts League, an organization that has already proved of much help to British artists. Studios are stacked with pictures which are added to every year, and never a purchaser in sight. Mr. Speed would have some means devised "whereby they could not only be made to perform their proper function of being seen, but whereby they might be earning some interest upon the labor and capital they represent."

He wonders if people who appreciate art, and who feel the drawback to enjoyment of it in the usual picture exhibition, would not be willing to pay for pictures so as to keep them during a longer or shorter period in their own houses—that is, virtually, pay rent for them. Libraries, clubs, schools, hotels and other public places might also find this renting of pictures to their profit. There may be something in it, and, for the sake of artists suffering from the hard times, while hewers of wood and drawers of water prosper, one hopes there is.

On the other hand, the prosperity of the near past drew into the study and practice of art many men and women with absolutely no vocation for it, and if the present depression induces them to try to earn their living elsewhere, no harm will be done. Also, there are branches of art for which the demand never fails. Innumerable industries call for designers, and if the artist, after going through the schools, would give up his ambition to be a painter, sculptor or engraver and devote himself to what goes under the name of decorative design, he might not be reduced to letting the work he cannot sell. In this way, from his hard luck at the moment, good would come. The galleries are overcrowded with secondary paintings, sculptures and prints, while on every hand the need increases for good industrial designs. The pleasure and education of the eye depend as much on the things in daily use as on the occasional masterpiece.

The truth is that the modern interest in art is largely artificial. The genius has been rare throughout the centuries, but we think in our progressive age he ought to multiply by the hundred and the thousand. If the artist, who might be doing good work for the manufacturer of carpets or wall

papers, sticks to the studio overstocked with canvases that nobody wants, it is largely the fault of the self-appointed patrons of art and the critics. This is more true perhaps of America than any other country, where the art critic is apt to jeer, or praise, or scold him why through his column or page with rarely any insight into the work he is criticizing or its relative value. Good, bad and indifferent are all grist for his mill because he has not the knowledge or the experience to discriminate, to judge. What he says today he is known to unsay tomorrow, his interest not being genuine enough sometimes to enable him to remember his own verdict over night.

A striking example of this has just been given. I do not recall warmer praise having been lavished on Maurice Prendergast than for his paintings in the New Society exhibition last month, though he seemed to show in them more than ever how mannered he had become with time, how the pattern he wove out of landscape and figures, which was gay and amusing at first, had degenerated into a tedious repetition. His own formula is often an artist's worst enemy. It would have been more honest to regret the repetition for his sake, instead of exalting it as a virtue. And how long did this admiration last?

I have just heard that a little more than two weeks ago Prendergast passed away. But I have yet to read a notice of the fact, or an appreciation of his art which is as great as in the mouths of his critics, or if they cared as much as they protested, its loss surely could not have been left for a day unrecorded.

Art may be chastened by a period of trials and tribulations. The period must be long, however, if it is to chasten criticism as well.

E.

E.</p

## HEAVY TONE IS SHOWN BY NEW YORK MARKET

**Lower Price Tendency Prevails Throughout the List—Studebaker Weak**

Considerable irregularity developed at the opening of today's New York stock market, with the main price trend apparently downward. Coppers were again heavy.

Selling pressure also was evident against such issues as Royal Dutch, Bethlehem Steel and Studebaker, all of which yielded fractionally on initial sales. South Porto Rican Sugar advanced a point.

Price movements were very haphazard and irregular. Material shares, as a rule, showed only nominal changes, although Baldwin, after opening unchanged, dropped  $\frac{1}{4}$  and Studebaker extended its loss to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Central Leather common dropped  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the preferred 1. Baltimore & Ohio preferred and Seaboard Air Line preferred each dropped  $\frac{1}{4}$ , but Peer Marquette advanced a point.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

**Bears Again in Saddle**

Resumption of bear attacks brought about a general reaction movement before noon. American Can, Baldwin Locomotive Works extended their initial losses to a point or more. Selling pressure was most effective against the oils, motors, copper leathers, equipments, and independent steels.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were registered by more than two score before noon, including Duluth, U. S.

Cast Iron Pipe, Asconada Copper, the East American and General Asphalt issues, Central Leather common and preferred, American Hide & Leather preferred, American Woolen, Houston, Marland, Standard Oil of California, Gulf States, Republic and Crucible steels and Kent Springfield. These also experienced losses of a point or better, recorded by Lackawanna, Southern Railway and New Haven.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

The early afternoon market was a dull and drifting affair, with prices continuing to shade in spots, especially for stocks trading in the neighborhood of \$50 or below. Copper was supported firmly and all of the Virginia-Carolina chemical issues sagged to new low figures for the year, the preferred losing 3 points. St. Louis-San Francisco common and preferred were strong and Davison Chemical moved up  $\frac{1}{4}$  on short covering. Fisher Body jumped 7 points.

### Foreign Bonds Strong

Marked strength of foreign government and municipal issues featured only trading in small lots, the buying of the French Government bonds sent the 7½s up  $\frac{1}{4}$  and the 8s up a point to new high levels for the year. Gains of about a point also were recorded by a number of French municipalities.

Termination of the syndicate which sold only one-half of the \$40,000,000 issue of 5 per cent bonds recently resulted in heavy selling of these bonds on the curb, with a loss of 2 points. Prices of railroad issues generally advanced, with substantial gains in Frisco income 6s, Seaboard refunding 4s, and Phillipine Railroad 4s.

Liquidation of the chemical issues was concentrated on the Virginia-Carolina group, with warrants dropping almost 4 points to a new low for the year. United States Government issues were firm.

## London Market Reflects Ending of Dock Strike

**LONDON, Feb. 25.—The stock market was firm today on confirmation of the settlement of the dock strike. 16th-edge issues were strong in spots.**

Tin shares were again buoyant, following the rise in the metal. Oils were easy on realising. Rubber was heavy. Fuel oil was strong on the appearance of the political outlook in France.

Kaffirs were dull. Home rails and industrials were irregularly cheerful. Hudson's Bay sold at 51 3-16 and Rio Tintos at 32%.

### HYDRAULIC EARNINGS

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25.—Net earnings of \$1,200,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, amounted to \$53,216. The company had an operating profit of \$3,818 in January. Unpledged dividends of \$10 a share for Jan. 31 amounted to \$2,124,484 and unsecured current liabilities \$1,234,484. Profit and loss deficit amounted to \$3,421,081.

### IMPROVEMENT IN THE FRANC

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Exchange position started dropping in mid-June this year, starting at French seaports through which passengers travel to and from England. It is just a week ago since these sea-passenger rates were raised 10 per cent, the pound the day before that quotation obtained in the Paris and London money markets.

### BIG WOOD CLIP IN 1923

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Wood production last year totaled 223,100,000 pounds, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates. This was an increase of 66,000 pounds over the 1922 production, due partly to a large increase in size, and to an increase of 0.3 of a pound in the average felled weight, which reached 7.5 pounds.

### CONSUMERS COMPANY REPORT

The Consumers Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, net income of \$769,292, equal to \$1.37 a share on the \$5,000,000 common (par \$20) stock outstanding, plus a large amount of interest on taxes and allowing for preferred dividends, as compared with net income of \$406,933, or 82¢ a share on the same amount of stock outstanding in 1922.

### BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Statement of the Bank of Germany for week ended Feb. 15 shows an increase of \$2,494,630,130,000,000 marks in its state circulation. Total notes in circulation, \$60,000,000,000, against \$20,489,966,781,871,000 marks on Feb. 15. Gold holdings total \$45,719,000 marks, compared with \$47,031,000 marks on Jan. 31.

### COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

Commonwealth Edison Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net of \$1,000,000 common (par \$20) stock outstanding, plus a large amount of interest on taxes and allowing for preferred dividends, as compared with net income of \$1,045,000, or 82¢ a share on \$60,000,000 stock in 1922.

### CHANDLER MOTOR COMPANY

Chandler Motor Car Company report for 1923 calendar year shows net profits after federal taxes of \$2,055,267, equal to \$7.34 a share on the 280,000 shares of stock outstanding.

### COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Exports of raw cotton, including linters, for January amounted to 68,000,000 pounds, with 256,425 in January, 1923, for seven months \$64,214,072, compared with \$64,503,347.

### CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY

Central Leather Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net of \$1,000,000 common (par \$20) stock, compared with \$6,276,373 or \$10.46 a share on \$60,000,000 stock in 1922.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Feb. 25 Feb. 26

Air Reduction... 7425 7525 7325 7225 7225

Alcoa... 925 9325 925 925 925

Allied Chemicals... 625 6325 6325 625 625

Allis Chalm pf. 64 65 65 65 65

Allis Chalm pf. 94 95 94 94 94

Am Ag Chem... 1224 1214 1214 1214 1214

Am Air Ch pf. 3625 3625 3625 3625 3625

Am Air Ch pf. 3625 3625 3625 3625 3625

Am Bit Nt Co... 1025 1025 1025 1025 1025

Am Boat Sugar... 4225 4225 4225 4225 4225

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Am Can pf. 11214 11214 11214 11214 11214

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Am Chmico... 18 18 18 18 18

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Am Cot Oct rts... 1174 1174 1174 1174 1174

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Am Diflge... rod 35 35 35 35 35

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Am Durst Spts... 40 40 40 40 40

Am Durst Spts... 40 40 40 40 40

Am El & S... 32 32 31 31 31

Am El & S... 32 32 31 31 31

Am Ry of Md pf 1% 152 152 152 152 152

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# NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended February 23, 1924

## CHICAGO

Stocks

High Low Last Chg.

Net

Last Chg.

Sales

High Low Last chg.

Net

&lt;p

# EDUCATIONAL

## *Highly Developed Education Plan of Manufacturers Taking Long View*

London, England  
Special Correspondence  
**E**DUCATION in the factory is making progress in Great Britain in spite of adverse criticism. It is by no means popular with the acutely sensitive politician. He is suspicious of it. He scents an ulterior motive, a benevolent slavery disguised as philanthropy. It is very unfortunate that it is not more generally recognized that a growing sense of social and economic responsibility has developed amongst industrialists and that this and not mere selfish motives lie at the root of the recent movement for education in industry.

The Bourneville education scheme of Messrs. Cadbury near Birmingham, England, the cocoa manufacturers, is one of the most highly developed, the whole thing being planned upon the broadest basis possible. A quotation from the latest report gives the keynote to the system: "The employer who can look ahead for half a dozen years or better still for 12 or 15 years, visualizes some of the day continuation school students filling positions of responsibility in the factory, others taking their part creditably in the affairs of the district and in various social activities, others again discharging with increased efficiency the duties of the home and in all cases seeing a more highly developed intelligence being brought to bear on the ordinary business of life."

This is what we regard as the "long view" while the short view would be that of the employer who thinks that there's "money" in education, in other words increased output and nothing more. But increased efficiency results remarkably from a true and humanized education, from that combination of cultural and vocational training which touches the right impulse and which is evident at Bourneville.

There are two education committees, one dealing with the men, the other with the women. On each there are two directors, two or three members nominated by the firm, expert through knowledge and experience, and two workers' representatives nominated by the works council. The committees are in close touch with the local education authority and other local bodies and with all the various committees in the works themselves.

### The Initiation School

Some two thousand boys and girls have passed through this works preparatory school. The children come for about a week. They are instructed in health and cleanliness, the use of leisure, works rules and institution, factory power and its economical use, how to avoid the dangers in factory work. Lantern slides, the kinematograph, and visits are used to bring the lessons home, and the children are shown the nature and sources of raw material as well as the properties and destination of the finished product. A general tour of the works gives them a grasp of the magnitude of the work. The time spent during this initiation week is paid for by the employer.

Day continuation schools are provided by the Birmingham Education Committee, and are open to the employees of other firms. The education committee assumes the financial responsibility but co-operates with the employers. All the other educational work is paid for and managed by Messrs. Cadbury.

Eighteen years ago it was made a condition of employment that all boys and girls in the factory should attend an evening course until 16 years of age. The age was gradually raised to 18 years, 19 for male clerks and 21 for apprentices. Even then some day classes were included. In 1913, the evening classes were changed to day classes. All juniors had to attend for one half day a week, and payment was made by the firm for the hours at school, not less than 3½ hours a week.

In 1917, the test was applied of offering a second half day a week to the "young persons" voluntary and unpaid. One-third of the students instantly responded to the offer. Teaching in art and metal work and practical science was thus provided. This work was started at Bourneville while the discussion on education was going on over Mr. Fisher's Education Act of 1918. The voluntary students who did well were rewarded by small bursaries.

Today both boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 attend for two compulsory half days, those between 16 and 18 one compulsory half day and one voluntary half day. Apprentices and office youths may spend an extra year in the day continuation schools if they wish to do so.

### The Scope of the School

English, mathematics, history, geography, experimental science, metal-

### SCHOOLS—European

#### MILDURA SCHOOL Torquay—England

Progressive modern education—large, highly qualified staff. Preparations for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.

#### Boarders and Day Girls

Boys under 8  
Entire charge taken when desired.

#### Challoner School

72, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7.  
England

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

#### GRANGE HOME SCHOOL

Strathern Place, Edinburgh, Scotland  
Parents abroad desiring suitable home-school for young children, should apply to MRS. EDITH M. SMITH

work and woodwork are included in the course. Wireless telephony has caused great interest. The clerical students learn French, business knowledge and the theory and practice of commerce.

It is a tribute to the work that classes are also arranged for examinations such as the school certificate, matriculation and intermediate science, which are of course clearly outside the scope of the school and are provided so as to encourage real talent and the gaining of open scholarships and university degrees.

The physical training includes gymnastics and swimming and the necessary uniforms are provided by the firm. A head master, nine well qualified assistant masters and two gymnastic masters comprise the staff. The physical training staff are the employees of Messrs. Cadbury.

### Self-Government

Discipline resulting from self-government enforced by public opinion is encouraged. We hear that the girls who act as captains and lieutenants of their classes develop surprising initiative and sense of responsibility.

This is splendid training when employees are called upon later to serve in various works committees. Through the directors of Bourneville appear to be of the same opinion. The new report, written by R. W. Ferguson, B. Sc., is a deeply interesting document well worth perusal by men and women of all shades of political opinion.

carried on inside the firm and outside the jurisdiction of the local authority. At the same time a very large proportion of the employees go to the evening continuation school in Bourneville and many attend the Ruskin Hall School of Art and Craft.

The firm makes a practice of returning the fees of employees attending evening schools and technical institutes. The Camp School, which undertakes a kind of regional survey in the summer, is recognized by the Board of Education. The students of this school are not only widened in their general but also in their social outlook.

The work among adults grows apace and study circles for both men and women together with lectures attract a great number of students. Study circles have a social side to them. Educational tours have developed a great taste for overseas holidays and far and wide the Bourneville boys and girls go to extend their knowledge of men and things.

The night shift men are not forgotten. Half-hour lectures are arranged in the latter part of the midnight meal time. These lectures grow in popularity and are arranged by the men's Works Council.

"There is no reason," said a prominent industrialist recently, "why any human being should be spiritually sacrificed to the material machine."

The directors of Bourneville appear to be of the same opinion. The new report, written by R. W. Ferguson, B. Sc., is a deeply interesting document well worth perusal by men and women of all shades of political opinion.

## Some Impressions of American Education

London, England  
Special Correspondence

**T**HE English visitor will certainly be impressed by the great variety of interesting experiments that are being conducted in American schools. It will surprise him however to find them for the most part in the private schools. One had not expected to see these schools play such a large part—at present because of their freedom an indispensable part—in American education. The general support which they received from private munificence, and the lively interest that is taken in their work by men and women of note, compelled our admiration; as did both the boldness of their experiments and the very ready and generous reception which they gave to the experiments and ideas of others.

There were, however, famous schools that seemed to the writer to be doing too much for their pupils. They appear to start, as in so many of our English schools we start from the mistaken assumption that the child does not want to learn. But where we say that he must be disciplined, that the distasteful is good for him, they take the view that he must be tempted by the exercise of the utmost ingenuity and skill to do what he would not willingly do otherwise. So teachers, who would lead distinction to any school in the world, devise alluring methods of approach, elaborate apparatus, and masterly textbooks to which in due course will be ascribed results which teachers of their eminence would obtain by any methods, but which no methods on earth will ever bring within the reach of the uninspired. It is not method that achieves miracles but work—and in school the child's work, not the teachers'.

### An Earlier Start in England

It was strange to see infant schools, and to find that in the kindergarten reading and writing are not taught. In England our children come much earlier to school. They may come at five years of age, and may come at three; and at six and a half to seven when they are promoted to the first grade (we call it standard) they can often read and write with considerable freedom, while the American child has not learned to do either. It was plain, however, that though the American child starts late, by the age of 13 he is not much, if he is at all, behind the English child in the elementary subjects. The mechanics of reading, like the mechanics of speech, were admirably taught in the schools visited, but there did not seem to be enough free individual reading for pleasure and profit as apart from mere practice.

As he passed to and fro between those great American cities—cities now in their giant youth—the writer was taken back in thought to a remote past, and forward to far future. He saw the brilliant Aegean civilization overwhelmed 12 centuries before Christ by the armed immigrants who swarmed destroy in through Crete and the Islands, and down the Greek peninsula. There followed centuries of wild disorder, of violence and poverty, of misery and dark ignorance, until by the labors of many generations human society reached once

more (reached and passed) the level of general culture and intellectual achievement from which invading barbarism had rudely dashed it. The gifted race that struggled to new heights was a mixed race.

### History Repeats

Then the old catastrophe recurs. Once more the barbarian sweeps down. This time it is Rome that disappears, and with Rome Greek learning, Greek science, art, literature, philosophy are lost to 1000 years when barbarism descends upon it. Again a great race emerges from the cauldron, the English, compounded of many elements, British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, Flemish, French Huguenot—what not? Always the sturdiest and most adventurous stuff. It rings the world about with hardy voyagers, and the creative genius of its immortals exploits each province of the human mind. But not until the nineteenth century is waning does it learn again to think with the detachment, the clearness and the honesty of the great Greeks.

Across the Atlantic once more invading races, coming now unarmed, are pouring into a cauldron whence comes forth a new race, English by speech, but something the like of which the world has not yet seen. American, superlatively gifted, and in its turn it will one day carry civilization to new heights. But what of the

## Teaching College Freshmen to Think

Northampton, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

**B**ENDING freshmen in the right direction, inclining them toward study, is a task to which colleges and universities are devoting steadily increasing attention. The orientation course seems to be the best solution of the problem devised so far, but that is a broad term; orientation courses may concern themselves with the theory of evolution, with the history and ideals of the college, with the problem of how to think. How shall the college, which feels the need of some such new element in its freshman curriculum, study what is being and what might be done, survey the field and make up its mind? Any orientation course must, necessarily recommend that one of the two special courses be given through the first half of the freshman year, and the other through the second half. It seems both logical and practically desirable that the course on the nature of the world and of man should precede that in thinking. The course in applied psychology, and is thus, in a sense, a development of a certain phase of the study of the nature of man. The course on the nature of the world and of man, being informational, will afford less initial difficulty to the freshman, and will serve more naturally as a transitional course.

A survey has been made, intelligently, thoroughly, and helpfully, by the American Association of University Professors who, a year or two ago, appointed a committee on "Methods of Increasing the Intellectual Interests and Raising the Intellectual Standards of Undergraduates." The association is in a peculiarly fortunate position for investigating matters of that kind for its 5000 odd members are scattered through more than 200 colleges in all parts of the United States and Canada. It can get firsthand information and expert advice

on almost any matter of educational interest. The committee's conclusions on this matter of initiatory courses for freshmen are definite and interesting:

"We recommend for the freshman year two special initiatory courses: one in thinking and one on the nature of the world and of man. In view of the pressure of other freshman courses, it would not seem practical to suggest that each of the two new courses be carried throughout the year as a full time course. We therefore recommend that one of the two special courses be given through the first half of the freshman year, and the other through the second half. It seems both logical and practically desirable that the course on the nature of the world and of man should precede that in thinking. The course in applied psychology, and is thus, in a sense, a development of a certain phase of the study of the nature of man. The course on the nature of the world and of man, being informational, will afford less initial difficulty to the freshman, and will serve more naturally as a transitional course.

"Concerning the reluctance of the Government to force the issue in this matter, the Director of Education has officially stated that 'as long as the Spanish regime still form a large majority of this group, Spanish is the second language of natives of this type. The younger generation of politicians, however, has neglected "Castilian," and after two more elections the officials who understand the tongue of "Mother Spain" will be fewer than those who speak English fluently. The latter language was used in the House of Representatives for the first time during the last session. It will not reach the older and more conservative Senate for some years to come, but ultimately will become the predominant legislative language, if the present educational policy is continued.'

Old customs, old tongues and old rulers die hard. Spanish never

was the language of the Filipino masses.

The friars who dominated the islands under the rule of Spain taught it only to the native aristocrats, and to them with reluctance.

For almost a generation both Americans and Filipinos have taught English to all of the people who could crowd into the public schools. Yet, after 25 years the small group of Spanish-speaking "illustrious" so completely controls the Government that they are still able to conduct a large proportion of the public business of the islands in a language that not only is alien to most of their constituents, but that is understood by fewer Filipinos than are familiar with English.

It is idle to expect that generation to make any effort to eliminate, or to reduce the use of Spanish in the government services. Many of them still hope that the day will come when English and not Spanish can be thrown into the discard.

**The Spanish and Dialect Press**

An example of the tenacity with which the native tongues and the Spanish language maintain their hold upon the people of the islands is to be found in the size, the vigor, and the influence of the Spanish and the dialect press. La Vanguardia and Taliba, the Spanish and Tagalog editions of the leading daily of Manila, each has a circulation that is four or five times as large as that of their nearest English competitor. The Philippine Herald, founded several years ago by a group of liberal Filipinos, will find that there should be at least one Filipino daily published in English. It has a small circulation and, partially due to poor business management, has had a precarious existence. The total circulation of the Manila dailies published in Spanish or in Tagalog is many times greater than that of the three English dailies. These facts carry their own conclusion.

Teaching freshmen how to think seems an even more appalling task. The association recommends as models the courses now in operation at Johns Hopkins and at Columbia. The Columbia course is known as "An Introduction to Reflective Thinking," that at Johns Hopkins is called "Introduction to College Work."

### Finding Right-Instructors

As always, of course, with teaching the problem becomes finally the endless one of finding the right kind of instructors. The association recommends that the lectures be given by the college's leading men or women in each field of knowledge touched upon. This gives the freshmen opportunity to come in contact with professors whom ordinarily they would not meet during their first year. The class meeting in one large group for lectures, should be subdivided for discussion into small groups, meeting always with the same instructor. There is another interesting suggestion in the committee's report: "If possible two special rooms in the library should be devoted to this course—a large room stocked with an adequate number of copies of the books most generally referred to, and an adjacent room for conversation—since all possible means should be employed to encourage discussion of the course among the students."

Read the report in detail and you become almost unduly excited over the possibility of a country filled with thinking freshmen, really interested in their work. Come down to earth and you are still convinced that the initiatory course is at least a step in the right direction, an experiment well worth watching. It is interesting in this connection to know that at the recent annual meeting of the American Association of University Professors it was announced that the University of Chicago will put into operation next fall a freshman course, planned almost exactly in accordance with the recommendations of the association.

Yet look at the other side of the picture. The Filipinos are not in the least likely to acquire any common language other than English. Occasional proposals are made to develop a sort of composite native tongue, and the Hispanophiles declare that the moment American control is withdrawn English will begin to die in the Philippines and Spanish to revive. But both of these hopes are

vain. Practically speaking, so far as is concerned, it is English or nothing.

And that the goal is still far distant strides that already have been made.

In every Christian barrio, and in many non-Christian villages, from the Batanes Islands to Borneo, English is spoken. In many parts of the islands practically everyone under 12 or 15 years of age use this language.

### Writing in English Popular

The young people are not the only Filipinos who are able to utilize the language of the Americans. Eight-tenths of the political leaders understand and speak it, although the older men who were educated under the Spanish regime still form a large majority of this group. Spanish is the second language of natives of this type. The younger generation of politicians, however, has neglected "Castilian," and after two more elections the officials who understand the tongue of "Mother Spain" will be fewer than those who speak English fluently.

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It is idle to expect that generation to make any effort to eliminate, or to reduce the use of Spanish in the government services. Many of them still hope that the day will come when English and not Spanish can be thrown into the discard.

Allow this sort of thing to continue for another generation and the two primary objectives of the public school system will be in sight. I do not believe that English will ever become the "native" tongue of the Filipino people. That it can be made a universally used second language, however, has been clearly demonstrated.

That a literate body politic can be developed in the Philippines by the public school system is certain. Three things only are necessary: time, money, and a sustained will to achieve the end. Will they be forthcoming if the United States withdraws completely from the Philippines in the immediate future? The question is at least debatable.

(This is the last of three articles on Philippine Education. The first two appeared Feb. 11 and 18.)

### SCHOOLS—United States

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County P. O. Drawer H

## Rock Gate

Country Home and School for Young Children

Summer and Winter Sessions CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE

### SCHOOLS—United States

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County P. O. Drawer H



## Montreal Wins From Toronto

Closes Its Canadian Intercollegiate Season With Surprise Victory Over the Champions

### INTERCOLLEGiate SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	F.	A.
Toronto	5	0	3	2	12
Queen's	3	0	3	17	21
McGill	2	1	3	17	22
Montreal	1	1	4	20	29

TORONTO, Feb. 25 (Special)—The biggest surprise of the Canadian senior intercollegiate hockey season was produced here Saturday when the University of Toronto, 9 to 7, in the last scheduled game for the two teams. This was Toronto's first defeat of the season, and the university is winning its fifth intercollegiate championship, while it was the first victory for Montreal in the two years they have been represented in the senior series.

The game was not productive of senior hockey, but the strong finish of the winners when they scored the two goals in the second period, the Montrealers showed more class than either McGill or Queen's did in their local games.

The score was tied twice in the first period, the locals coming from behind both times; but they led by 3 to 2 at half-time, and the second period. Ten minutes before the end of the third period, Toronto was leading by 6 to 2, but Montreal scored one. Montreal evened the count within five minutes after the start of the third period and then Toronto scored, only to be followed by Montreal, tying the score for the fourth time during the game. The final five minutes of the last period were won within seven minutes. Beauchemin won the game for Montreal on two successful individual rushes near the end of the game, and the visitors then adopted a defensive formation that kept the locals out. The summary:

MONTREAL—TORONTO  
Lord, Edward, Iw., r.w., Westman, Wright  
Lapointe, c., d., Léonard, G., Hudson  
Poirier, Id., d., McLeod, G., Harris  
Beaubien, rd., d., McLeod, G., Sullivan  
LaJeunesse, g., d., Sullivan  
Scotiabank University of Montreal, 9, University  
of Toronto, 7. Total, 16—Goals, 5. Total  
points, 3. Leduc, 2. Poirier, for Montreal;  
Westman, 4. Hudson, McLeod, Grey, for  
Toronto. Referee—Harold Farlow, Toronto.  
Time—Three 20-min. periods.

**MISS GOSS WINS FINALS**  
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25—Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, third ranking woman tennis player in the United States, defeated Mrs. C. E. Darrow, former women's national champion, 6-4, 6-4, in the final of the annual Southern California mid-winter tennis tournament here yesterday. In the final of the men's doubles, Harvey and W. K. Westbrook defeated Harold Godshall and Thomas Ferrandini, 12-14, 8-6, 6-4, and the men's mixed doubles team of Lee Marion and Mrs. Sullivan, 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. In the woman's doubles, Mrs. Buddy and Mrs. W. M. Henry defeated Mrs. Marion Williams and Lee Marion and Mrs. Sullivan, 6-4, 6-0. The mixed doubles were taken by Miss Caroline Brady and Harold Godshall from Miss Marion Williams and Roy Horridge, 6-4, 6-2.

**RECORD FALLS AS WISCONSIN WINS**  
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25 (Special)—One gymnasastic record fell and two were set in the district basketball Saturday, when the University of Wisconsin from the University of Iowa by a 46-12 to 38-7-20 score. The last event, the mile-relay, was by Wisconsin, broken the two-mile record of 9m. 49.4sec. C. R. Brooking, 24, Iowa, tied the 40-yard high-hurdles record in 52sec. and H. M. Andrews, 23, in 44sec. Iowa swept the 40-yard high hurdles event and won first in the shotput, quarter-mile and two-mile. Wisconsin, however, won the 40-yard dash, pole vault, half-mile and relay. Two Iowa men and three Wisconsin men tied for first place in the high jump at 6ft.

**TORONTO WOMEN WIN TITLE**  
KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 25 (Special)—The University of Toronto women basketball team beat the Canadian intercollegiate champions, Sault Ste. Marie, when they defeated the Queen's University ladies by 22 to 10, left the result beyond question after the first four quarters. The losers scored two field baskets and two foul shots while the visitors were constantly in on the locals' basket. The Toronto defense was too strong and the forwards showed splendid teamwork.

**TALE FOOTBALL COMMITTEE**  
NEW HAVEN, Feb. 25—Appointments to the graduate football committee for 1924 were announced yesterday by the president of Control Saturday night, and it will consist of L. E. Stoddard '34 of New Haven, chairman; A. L. Corey '11, H. R. Paige '24, treasurer; and C. D. Palmer '08, all of New York. The board authorized the renewal of the contract of George Connor, trainer of the football and track teams, for three years following the expiration of the present college year.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Charlotte E. King, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Dorothy Baringer, Glens Falls, N.Y.

Miss Martha Hensen, Boston, Mass.

Royden W. McCurdy, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold them or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

**"France and the Vatican"**  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I thank you for your illuminating article on France and the Vatican in the Feb. 13 issue of my Monitor. I am also grateful for other articles touching upon Roman Catholicism which have appeared in this paper from time to time during the past 15 years.

It is good to know you never attack the Christian Catholic people as such. You merely let in the beneficial light of publicity on this ecclesiastical system and its rather subtle influence for general public approval, which helps both Catholic and Protestant with thinking prophecies to get off the hook.

I have recently called Monitor readers' special attention to articles of similar import in other issues, but rarely do I find one who is not "asleep at the switch," admitting as not having seen the article.

My object in writing this letter for publication is to draw attention to the fact that the news items in the Monitor have the same relative importance in the evangelization of the world for Christ as the strictly metaphysical article on the Home Forum Page.

ARTHUR H. SWANK.

41 Union Square, N. Y. C.

## Bowling Congress Has Fine Opening

New High Pinfall Marks Are Expected Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Higher scores were anticipated today as four new squads of 25 quintets each went into action in the third section of the American Bowling Congress at One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment Armory in the twenty-fourth annual international tournament. Some five-man teams of the Union Printers' squad, scheduled to close the day, is expected to better the high score of 2752, rolled by the Golds of the Crescent Belmonts, made on the opening night, had withstood attack.

Usually high pinfall featured the first two sessions of the congress. Local teams of a "Booster" novice rating, who were scheduled to initiate the new alleys, bowled way over the market set for them, and the results were considered exceptional on "flat" alleys, where there were seven teams that passed that total. Three of the high scores came in the final squad last night. The Garsons made their spectacular finish with the North Center Milkmen taking third place on a total of 2661, and the Logan Squares fourth on 2649. Other double lots of excitement, and the Monarchs showed more class than either McGill or Queen's did in their local games.

The game was not productive of senior hockey, but the strong finish of the winners when they scored the two goals in the last period, the Montrealers showed more class than either McGill or Queen's did in their local games.

The score was tied twice in the first period, the locals coming from behind both times; but they led by 3 to 2 at half-time, and the second period. Ten minutes before the end of the third period, Toronto was leading by 6 to 2, but Montreal scored one. Montreal evened the count within five minutes after the start of the third period and then Toronto scored, only to be followed by Montreal, tying the score for the fourth time during the game. The final five minutes of the last period were won within seven minutes. Beauchemin won the game for Montreal on two successful individual rushes near the end of the game, and the visitors then adopted a defensive formation that kept the locals out. The summary:

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### Maps for the Air Pilot

In OPERATING aircraft commercially over a fixed route it is usual to have the pilots learn the landmarks along the course, by traveling over it in good weather as passengers or by following other airplanes driven by pilots who have already gained the required familiarity, until they attain the proficiency approaching the Nantucket skipper who could tell the exact location of his schooner in the darkest night or the thickest fog by tacking of the material brought up by the sounding-lead and for whom charts were accordingly a frivilous and redundant extravagance. The art of finding one's way by watching the ground has probably been most highly developed by the pilots of the United States air mail, who fly under weather conditions so adverse that no passenger-carrying air line would attempt to combat them, but the personnel of some of the companies operating in Europe have studied it most closely.

Special aircraft maps are very desirable, and they are being provided in many parts of the world. The service in this country has prepared a few sheets for the airways on which its operations are most extensively carried out. France has been fully mapped on both small and large-scale sheets. An elaborate project for the covering of the entire world was initiated at the time when the International Air Navigation Convention was drawn up, and a little progress has been made toward its realization.

**Lakes Best Seen**

The design of an aeronautical map must, of course, be governed by the requirements of the airways which are easiest to identify from the air should be most clearly and strongly indicated. First among those features is the ground always looks flat from a sufficiently great height unless it is so rugged that the shadows project visible when the sun is near the horizon, but they are exceeding useful in advance, in planning a route which will pass as far as possible over level and open country, permitting of safe landing in case of engine trouble.

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in this country has prepared a few sheets for the airways on which its operations are most extensively carried out. France has been fully mapped on both small and large-scale sheets. An elaborate project for the covering of the entire world was initiated at the time when the International Air Navigation Convention was drawn up, and a little progress has been made toward its realization.

Obviously, as long as a pilot adheres to a course on which he knows almost every house and tree he has little need of maps. Flying cannot be restricted to such courses, however. In making use of aircraft for any purpose except regularly scheduled service over a fixed route it will be necessary to traverse terrain which is not familiar even when the terminals of a journey have been unchangeably fixed. When a heavily clouded does the surface of the water fail to reflect enough light so that it can be distinguished from the land, even though the land itself may be the same as that with which the pilot has gained his intimate acquaintance. A change of route to dodge a storm or fog is often necessary, and the pilot, however long his experience, can be expected to know all the good landmarks within so wide a zone, and if he has no map and is not aided in his navigation by directional radio he will be limited to a choice of two or three alternative routes. He has learned to identify landmarks from the railroads, tracks or a macadam road, and that is a great advantage to a pilot who has been completely lost or flying above the clouds and is trying to relocate himself on his map. The railroad that he sees may be any one or half a dozen, but it is seldom possible to mistake one lake for another.

The one major unfavorable feature of a river as a guide to be emphasized in map-making is its failure to run straight along the desired course. Most cross-country flights connect two cities. Rivers, except in the case of such main arteries of traffic as the Mississippi, are seldom inter-urban, and when they are they are liable to meander so far from straight paths that a pilot traveling in an air-line could not even keep the river in sight at all times. Railroads serve much better in that way. Railroads are probably more used as indicators of route by airplane pilots than are all other aids combined, and railroads should show up strongly on any map. For purposes of identification the map, however, tracks should be indicated together with the locations of all stations, just as should the widths of rivers and the sites of their bridges or wharves.

**Railroads Most Used**

Railroads can be followed at night, after a fashion, by the lights of occasional trains and by the rather faint radiance of signal lamps. Highways, however, are much better in that respect, and the most used in this country, especially in the case of automobiles.

Last fall, for example, a race over a 160-mile course, with turning points at four cities, separated by 40-mile intervals, was staged from the airport to the city. One had never before been over any part of the route. No information was available except for that afforded by six-inch-square pieces clipped from small-scale railroad maps, yet all five entrants found the way around the course without difficulty at all times.

Railroad maps and those intended for the use of automobile drivers, in general, more useful to the pilot of aircraft than are the Government's geodetic survey sheets during the actual course of a flight, as the latter show their primary emphasis on topography and contour lines. Contours are of little help in finding one's way, as is

the sites of their bridges or wharves.

**ROUTE MAPS ON BOARD**

It may be accepted that it is absolutely necessary to have route maps on board. Any map is better than none in time of need, and the merest make-shifts are often used with great success.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924

## EDITORIALS

PARLIAMENTARY changes, breaking away from all past precedents, are becoming customary events in the Old World. Constitutional reform, looking to the altering of governmental machinery, even in fundamentals, is here and there under public consideration. England shows an interestingly clear instance of the first. Greece seems well along the road to

stand evidence of the second. Japan, it now appears, is about to bear her Oriental testimony in both particulars.

For a full generation the Island Empire has been working forward through evolution, not revolution, from a government democratic in name but bureaucratic in fact, to procedure increasingly "popular" and less under the control of the privileged classes—reaching out after forms, indeed, closely in analogy with the party system of the United Kingdom. That this movement should have followed the line of enlarged power to the party organizations of the Lower House of the Diet, with a proportionate decrease for the Peers in general and the Genro in particular, was wholly natural. This shifting of the weights has been so gradual as often to escape notice, but it has been steady. It required only some happening enough out of the usual to stir action, in order to stir attention as well, and so to show how much already had been achieved and how keenly eager the party chiefs were to take the next steps along the road.

January brought this. Early in the month Viscount Kiyoura formed a Ministry, practically wholly of peers and so of non-party men. Instantly the storm of criticism broke, reaching even into the Upper Chamber, where Viscount Takahashi, lately Premier, returned his title to the throne that, as commoner, he might stand for the Representatives and, if elected, there take some action against the Government's slight of growing democratic usage. Today he finds behind him over a half of the Seiyukai (Conservative) majority party, though a minority group of that organization has split off to follow Baron Yamamoto, in support of the bureaucrats.

The other two parties of the popular house—the Kenseikai, of whom Viscount Kato is president, and the Kakushin Club, with Inuki at its head—to all intents have joined in opposing encroachment on "party control." The test was to have come on the final day of the month, with everything then pointing to a "no confidence" vote, which would have unseated the Cabinet. But enthusiasm ran into hooliganism and the sitting was adjourned, with the Imperial Writ of dissolution sharply following. This means, of course, a general election, not next May, as would have been the case without this contremptus, but in the very near future. So what was to have been debated on the floor of the Diet now will be decided by ballot in the constituencies.

"Shall the bureaucrats rule, or the duly elected representatives of the people?" That is Japan's order of the day. The "now will be decided," as just written, is not the exact truth, however: if the liberal idea loses now, it will renew the fight later and at the earliest promising opportunity, while if it now wins, the bureaucrats will work steadily to regain their curtailed prestige. Dai Nippon stands at a turning in her governmental lane. The political situation is of tensest sort and interest than Tokyo has known for years, and public opinion is all with "the party men."

PERHAPS it was not surprising to Mr. Henry Ford that a joyous welcome

Mr. Ford as a Railroad Operator

was not accorded the annual report of his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, showing net earnings of \$1,786,924 for the year 1923. Financial experts and directors of other railroads in the United States have regarded previous reports of this same company with the same lack of enthusiasm. And yet to the layman it must seem that the financial showing made is somewhat remarkable. It appears that in the year 1920 Mr. Ford purchased 97 per cent of the outstanding stock of this railroad for approximately \$5,000,000. To operate a property of this kind so efficiently as to make it possible for it to return annual net earnings of more than one and three-quarters millions in less than three years thereafter would seem to be an accomplishment worthy of great commendation.

It is claimed by those who profess to regard the achievement lightly that, all things considered, Mr. Ford has done no more than other owners and managers have done. It is insisted that his property is peculiarly affected by the dual capacity of Mr. Ford as owner and principal shipper, as well as by its strategic position as a carrier of commodities from points of origin to trunk-line railroads intersecting its route. They insist that what Mr. Ford has accomplished "is not outside the realm of what is being accomplished by other railroads."

This simple allegation is by no means conclusive. The inclination is to believe that if the financial showings of other carrier systems are as favorable as that made by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, the problems of all rail systems, great and small, would admittedly be solved. But they have not been solved, if all that is said by railroad managers regarding their economic and financial difficulties is true. The question that remains to be answered is this: Has Mr. Ford, by applying to his railroad the measures of efficiency which have contributed to his remarkable success as a manufacturer and distributor, accomplished what others, similarly situated, have failed to accomplish?

The people of the United States are deeply interested in problems affecting transportation. At no time in the history of the country has the solution of these problems been a matter of greater popular concern than at the present moment. It is not a sufficient answer to state that Mr. Ford has done no more in finding this solution than others. The figures indicate that he has done much more.

THE transition of the pending federal tax measure from the House of Representatives to the United States Senate promises to mark an extremely important step in the consideration of its provisions. While legislation providing revenues for the Government must originate in the lower house of Congress, there are no limits fixed beyond which amendments of a proposed act cannot go when agreed upon in the Senate. Thus there is hope among those who are convinced that the action taken by House Democrats and insurgent Republicans was so unwise and unwarranted, if the proposed terms are agreed to in the Senate, as to endanger the measure when it is submitted for executive approval, that calmer and wiser counsels will prevail before final action is taken.

Leaders of the Republican ranks in both houses of Congress realize the absolute necessity, from a tactical standpoint, of providing some form of economic relief in the way of reduced taxes. But they are committed, first of all, to the necessity of shaping such legislation to the needs of the Government as well as the needs and wishes of the people. They are conscious of the fact that their party, being the party of the Administration, will be held to strict account, as well for the failure to provide all possible relief, as for the enactment, under whatever pressure, of an unsound revenue measure.

The attitude of President Coolidge, without whose approval the measure has little chance of becoming a law, is well known. His statement made in the course of his Lincoln Day address in New York removed the last doubt as to his determination to disapprove any act not economically sound. He has made it clear that in its final analysis revenue legislation cannot be made the football of partisan ambition. A course has been marked out which the President and his chief financial adviser, the Secretary of the Treasury, believe will best provide the concurrent economic relief desired. Rather than leave as a legacy from his Administration an unsound and unworkable financial plan, he wisely would veto the general measure if it retains its present form.

The Finance Committee of the Senate is composed of ten Republicans and seven Democrats. Among the former is Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, an avowed champion of high surtaxes. His support undoubtedly will be given to the measure which a majority of the Democratic members of the committee will favor. But on the floor of the Senate it is not unlikely that enough Democrats will favor lower surtaxes to bring about the defeat of the so-called Garner schedule in its present form. This will commit the bill to conference, where there is always a possibility that calmer counsels will prevail.

THE rather peculiar circumstance of expanding operations in basic industries in the United States, coincident with irregular, and at times weak, securities markets may be explained in two ways. First, that in the buoyancy of the markets from November to early February, security prices, having outrun actual conditions, are now "marking time" until the

No Change in Industrial Fundamentals

conditions again catch up with these prices. Secondly, that exterior developments, entirely foreign to industry as a whole, are sufficiently positive to effect a stronger pull on the markets than factors which usually and ordinarily command. Probably both answers are true. At any rate, political developments at Washington have produced a species of market hysterics, and pressure on the markets, due to this hysterical selling by actual stockholders, as well as skillful bear pressure of short stock, have turned the market tone from one of steady confidence into one whose chief characteristic is nervousness and apprehension.

Fortunately, markets of all sorts pay attention to politics only when it is "spot news," and unless the new sensations multiply day by day they are most likely to turn back to their usual and more trustworthy guides—barometers and signposts of business. These indicate no change whatever in the fundamentals. There is spotiness in some directions, it is true, caused in the main by the uncertain attitude of consumers, but on the whole the history of industry in the last week or two has been of gradual speeding up in operations, a direct reflection of a greater volume of future orders on the books.

There is nothing whatever which resembles a "boom" in the early spring trade. There is no hint of the excitement which attended the buying—and in many cases, over-buying—which occurred at this time last year. Rather, business is apparently proceeding along sane and conservative lines, with every ton of materials placed on order actually wanted by consumers. A single example of the manner in which industry has been "stepped" up in the last few weeks is furnished in the statement of the United States Steel Corporation that its plants now are operating at 94½ per cent of capacity, the highest point since last June.

Car loadings continue at a very high figure. If they do nothing else, they at least reflect rapid consumption and high-speed distribution. Irrespective of the security markets, which now and then are guided by hysterical leaders rather than common sense, industry as a whole appears to have entered very definitely upon spring expansion and progress.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD and courageous arraignment of the system under which some of the charitable institutions, so called, are conducted in the United States is made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Coolidge's Cabinet. The charges are not carelessly arrayed. They are based, according to the Secretary, upon a general survey made by the Department of Labor, and are to the effect that those institutions provided by counties for the care of the indigent

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poor and of homeless orphans are "a century behind the times." He states it as his opinion that the present archaic system is as bad as the workhouses exposed by Charles Dickens many years ago.

Now Secretary Davis confirms the persistent belief, held by those who are somewhat familiar with conditions in such institutions, that the abuses known to exist are not traceable to penuriousness on the part of the public, but to the greed, or ignorance, or utter wickedness of those who seek to profit, at the expense of their unfortunate charges, by their positions as guardians or caretakers. A century of bitter experience has not yet taught the important lesson that the basis of the system is not sound. Opportunities for the exploitation of those placed in such institutions increases in direct proportion as the number of institutions increases. Secretary Davis makes it plain that the remedy to be sought is in centralization. Concentration of county institutions into state or regional homes would make possible that thorough and competent supervision which alone will protect the unfortunates from those who heartlessly subject them to cold and hunger and other abuses.

The American people have never been slow or selfish when the time came for giving. They pay uncomplainingly, but too many who give liberally of their worldly goods are inclined to withhold the hand which only true charity and compassion can direct and extend. Money will not do all our errands. There is a call which none but the individual can answer if he hopes to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. We cannot pass by on the other side, even though we look with sympathetic eyes upon those who have fallen among thieves, or those who have suffered some other grievous misfortune. True charity imposes a deeper obligation than this.

THE many who are working in the cause of peace do not seem to realize how valuable a handmaid they have in art. In contributing to a friendly international understanding, art has been one of the most powerful influences. Since Rome was made the chief end of the Grand Tour in the eighteenth century, and in the nineteenth Paris opened its schools to the students of the world, art has brought and held men together in such close bonds that even war can scarcely break them. And the international exhibitions of art given during the last fifty or seventy-five years have still further strengthened the good work.

It was, therefore, at first with pleasure we heard that America is to be represented in this year's exhibition at Venice. Hitherto, while almost all the European countries have not only been represented regularly, but have appreciated the opportunity sufficiently to build pavilions for their particular sections, the United States has troubled itself to make a showing but rarely. This indifference is the less easy to understand because the Venice exhibition has been not merely an artistic but a financial success: an inducement, one might have thought, when the complaint is that modern art languishes because the modern artist so seldom finds a patron.

One's pleasure in the present policy, however, is tempered by the haste with which the collection had to be got together so as to reach Venice in time. We are told by the authorities who have the matter in charge that the notice from Venice was short, this being the reason apparently why there was no appeal made directly to artists for their work. But this can hardly serve as reason for the presence of no artists on the committee!

Nor do we think that a truly representative collection can be obtained by taking from one exhibition conveniently open at the time a certain number of paintings, with no sculpture and no black-and-white. Art, for the amateur as for the national academician, is still bounded by oil paint. It would have been better to wait another two years and then to send a really "fair representation"—for more than one collection doing American artists scant justice has been seen in Europe these last few years. The fact is another strong argument in favor of a Minister of the Fine Arts. It appears to be almost forgotten that this question is shortly to come before Congress and that now is the time for artists to bestir themselves in their own behalf. But, after all, if they do not yet control the affairs of art, we are afraid it is largely due to their own indifference.

### Editorial Notes

MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, did not mince words in her recent indictment of the scofflaws in the United States. "If individuals are going to arrogate to themselves the right to decide which of our laws they are going to observe and which they are going to violate, then, the whole fabric of our institutions as a law-abiding and self-respecting Nation is destroyed," she declared. When it is realized that this "orgy of lawlessness," concerning which she spoke, is practically nothing more than an acting out of the propaganda of the liquor forces of the country, those who are allowing themselves to become channels for it will begin to see themselves in a more inglorious light than they have been doing heretofore.

UNIQUE and heartily to be praised is the achievement which Miss Lilian Baylis has brought to a successful conclusion at the Old Vic, in London, namely, the production of every one of Shakespeare's plays. The difficulties which had to be surmounted are almost beyond number, but the great urge of her idealism carried her through them all. Perhaps she expressed the secret of her success more succinctly than she realized when she declared the other day, "I know we do rule by love at the Vic." With that sentiment back of her endeavors, is it any wonder that she was enabled to maintain her vision even when things looked least promising, or that she has brought forth such abundant fruitage?

### A Program of World Education

By AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS

[Dr. A. O. Thomas, who has outlined in this article for *The Christian Science Monitor* something of the achievements of the World Federation of Education Associations, was chairman of the World Conference on Education, which met in San Francisco last summer. At that meeting Dr. Thomas was chosen the first president of the World Federation of Education Associations. He is Commissioner of Education for the State of Maine.]

PERHAPS the greatest task which lies ahead of the school in all lands is that of lending its energies toward the creation of a new order of international friendship, justice, and good will. Upon the public system of education of each state or nation rests the responsibility of enlarging national conceptions, promoting the ideal of the Golden Rule among the nations of the earth and in developing a world consciousness. Entirely new values and standards need to be created.

For generations the peace of the world has been presided over by a group of persons made up of the diplomatist, the statesman and the financier. How well this group has succeeded the wars of the world testify. All of the wars of the world have come about through the failure of diplomacy and through disregard for agreement. There is, therefore, something fundamentally wrong with the foundation of international contacts. There are those who believe that if it were possible to set up a code of ideals, a program of instruction, and could these ideals be placed in the hands of the 5,000,000 teachers of the world's children, that it would be possible to determine in advance the qualities, characteristics and attitudes of future generations. Before the diplomatist, the statesman and the financier can make international treaties, agreements, leagues, associations and courts of arbitration mean more than scraps of paper and idle machinery, there must be the development of the proper ethical values, and this must be the task of the schoolmaster.

After the close of the Great War there appeared a need of some means of getting the nations together in order to keep them from plunging into lasting misunderstandings and deeper hatreds. The fires of war had ceased to blaze, but the embers were still smoldering, ready to break out into even more destructive conflagration. The Washington Conference had made a good beginning; it was evident that the world's moral leadership had come to America, and that America was, perhaps, the only nation capable of relieving the world's distress.

But the nations could not be gotten together on diplomatic or financial grounds. Neither could they be brought together by that ultimate of human destiny, religion, for there are too many religions for present concord. Education seemed, therefore, to be the most hopeful basis for agreement. It was fitting that this call should come from the National Education Association of America, for it is the greatest body of educators the world over. It is liberal, faithful to humanity, Christian but nonsectarian and nonpolitical.

It is not strange, therefore, that when the hand of friendship, understanding, and good will was extended to the people across the sea, and to our own Americans, it should be grasped with unusual fervor, and that the representatives of the world should come to America and sit around the conference table.

The conference took definite action on a number of very important items, among them the recommendation that governments appoint educational attachés in connection with all embassies and legations; that governments establish international scholarships for graduate students of education who should devote their time especially to international civics, economics, ethics, and comparative education; that steps be taken to bring about a greater unification of natural science; that there be organized a permanent bureau of educational research and publicity, with an international Digest of Education. The idea of a universal library which might be connected with a world university was fully discussed. A commission was appointed to investigate the advisability of a world university. There was found to be a very great need for textbook materials of such a nature as will set up the highest ideals of the peoples studied, that the children of one country may be brought up to respect the children of another country because of their aims, ideals, and their contributions to civilization. It was recommended that the proper educational authorities of each country outline for its own schools a system of training calculated to cultivate in the children attitudes of mind and habits of thought appropriate to membership in a world community. A basic plan of character education was endorsed. There was found to be a need for more universal education, better opportunities for women. A world commission was appointed to encourage the spread of educational advantages. The conference favored the development of international school correspondence and the appointment of an educational representative in each country to co-operate with all agencies established to work with the schools in the promotion of such programs. As a means of promoting a spirit of international good will, the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, was adopted, to be known as good-will day.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of the World Conference was the formation of a World Federation of Education Associations, which shall be made up of one nation-wide educational association of general character from each of the seventy-two countries, and also the affiliation of a large number, perhaps a thousand, of organizations dealing with special subjects, methods, attitudes, and processes of education. Delegates from the affiliated organizations having the freedom of the floor debate on subjects considered. The purpose is to join in a definite, purposeful group the 5,000,000 teachers of the world who are teaching the 250,000,000 children. The objects of this federation are to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will and to promote the interests of education throughout the world. The federation will hold biennial meetings, with three regional conferences during the alternate years.

The delegates to the world conference have reported to their several governments, and many countries have already taken definite action to carry out the recommendations of the delegates. Educational attachés from Mexico are already in our country. Provisions are being made for the first annual meeting of the federation. An invitation has come from the Educational Institute of Scotland through its secretary, Prof. George C. Pringle, to hold the next meeting in Edinburgh. There seems to be a strong sentiment favoring the invitation.

Tremendous interest is being manifested in the new organization, which presents tremendous possibilities; statesmen, financiers and diplomats recognize its power to produce understanding and stability through the school. There is no attempt in this organization to throw down national lines, or to scrap the flags of the nations; but to produce a deeper patriotism built upon love of one's own country rather than upon the hatred of another, that the spirit of "on earth peace, good will toward men," may prevail.